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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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JAPAN'S TEMPLE

Curious Customs Which Prevail
at Worship.

FOREIGNERS ARE ADMITTED

Devotions Are Not at All
Elaborate.

Some Priests Receive Their Edu-
cation at European Uni-
versities.

[Special Correspondence.]

EDITOR P. C. A.:—What we used to
know as Yedo in our childhood's geo-
graphies is now To-kyo, "the Eastern
Capital." The new name was given
when the revolution of 1868 had re-
stored the imperial power to the Mikado,
and the Shogunate, which had made
this place its headquarters, came to
an end. Kyo-to, the syllables re-
versed, is "the Western Capital," the
sacred city. When the powers of the
Daimios, the great feudal chiefs ended
with the downfall of the Tycoon, their
estates in this city were largely con-
fiscated by the new government. These
large enclosures were appropriated for
various public buildings.

Yokohama is the commercial metro-
polis. Its buildings have been erected
by the foreign residents and its affairs
are administered by a local munici-
pality in which the foreign element
has evidently the control. As a com-
mercial city, it has the appearance of
busy and prosperous industry. But
Tokyo, in its immensity and squalor,
as seen around Ueno Station, reminds
me of the East End of London. The
Imperial Palace stands within the walled
enclosure of former feudal times.
The huge gates, the wide moat, the
grassy embankments, emphasize the
military character of Japanese rule,
even in its modernized forms. The
omnipresent policeman with his short
sword, the tawdrily uniformed sol-
diers seen everywhere in the streets,
the cars, the places of public resort,
are in marked contrast with American
cities, where the people are expected
to take care themselves and behave
themselves.

There are in this city large temples,
but they are dirty and out of repair.
The avenues leading up to the largest,
at Asakusa, are too sacred for vehicles
of any sort, but are given up to all
manner of cheap shows, and booths for
the sale of hucksters' wares. The wor-
ship is as perfunctory and heartless as
can be imagined. People are coming
and going all the time. A clap of the
hands before the chapel to call the
attention of the presiding divinity is
the first act, very much as the waiter
boys are called at the hotels. Then a
few of the smallest coin, and these are
of as low value as one-tenth of a cent,
are thrown on the platform. The wor-
shiper kneels, clasps his hands, says:
"Great is Buddha," and perhaps tells
what he wants, and the whole affair is
ended. On special occasions there is
preaching, and then there are always
two sermons. The gist of these ser-
mons, from the account I heard, is
money for the support of the temple.
The old priest, who preached on the
occasion mentioned, wanted his audi-
tors to tell what they would sub-
scribe for ten years. Then to clinch
matters, he said that if they subscribed
and paid for a few years, but then died,
how awful it would be for them to pass
into the Dark Unknown with such a
burden of debt! Therefore, he urged
in conclusion, they might better pay up
the whole of their subscription at once.

The second sermon was preached by
a young priest, who had been several
years at Oxford University; and his
theme was, "How to Get into the Boat
of Safety for the Voyage of Death."
Common people might say, "Great is
Buddha," a hundred times; but people
of rank were safe, if they would say it
10 times. Yet Buddhism is not dead,
only moribund. There is much activity
in those who are religiously inclined,
and who are conservative in their hab-
its, in keeping up the old religion of cer-
emonial routine and spectacular splen-
dor. Money is required for this and
money is given freely by some people.
But in national life and character, such
religion can have little more than tran-
sient and superficial influence as things
are now in Japan.

The Buddhist priests are in bad re-
pute, because of their ignorance and
immorality, and the head of the Shinto
priesthood is said to be living a life not
in accordance with such an exalted
station.

There are redeeming features that
may well claim the traveller's approbation.
There is in the western section
of Tokyo a large and well appointed
hospital, conducted under the auspices
of the Red Cross Society of Japan. The
physicians and nurses are Japanese.
It is a noteworthy fact that the head
nurse is a Christian woman and the
nurses who are Christians are selected
for such posts as involve special quali-

fications for intelligence and responsi-
bility. There is a large school for the
young peeresses, under the patronage
of the Empress, with about 450 pupils.
The building is in its architectural ap-
pearance like a priory of old England.
There are about 40 teachers, some of
them men, in the upper class rooms,
where history, morality, Japanese lit-
erature, and such studies are taught.
There is a Kindergarten Department,
with about 60 pupils, and three Kin-
dergartners. The attendants wait until
the little ones have finished their
morning exercises, and then see them
safely home. But while the motion
songs and the marching are in recog-
nized Kindergarten style, the Japanese
themselves say there is a difference
after all in the spirit and results of the
training, from the absence of the re-
ligious and Christian element, which
is a marked feature of our Honolulu
Kindergartens. If I may criticize the
teaching on mere momentary obser-
vation of work in the class rooms, I
should say that the teachers did not
seem to know their scholars person-
ally. With us the personal element is a
marked characteristic of good teach-
ing, as distinguished from a mere per-
functory and mechanical performance
of the teacher's work. H.

E. W. HOLDSWORTH DEAD.
Expired Suddenly of Hemorrhage
Last Night.

Edmund W. Holdsworth, Secretary
of the Theo. H. Davies Co., Ltd., died
at his residence, Lunallilo street, near
Pensacola, a few minutes before 11
o'clock last night of hemorrhage of the
lungs. Mr. Holdsworth had been com-
plaining of ill-health for some months
past, but his illness was at no time
considered to be of a serious nature.
He made a trip to England during the
early part of the year for a change of
climate and to visit his father. He re-
turned about two months ago some-
what improved, but no means a well
man. On Friday his condition was
worse when he left the store at the
close of the day and he did not return.

Deceased was well known in mercan-
tile circles, having been associated
with the firm of Theo. H. Davies & Co.
for many years, coming out from
England when a lad and working him-
self up from a junior clerk to more im-
portant positions. He was for a time
entrusted with the purchase of goods
for plantation stores controlled by the
firm. When the Canadian-Australian
Line was inaugurated and Theo. H.
Davies & Co. became the local agents,
Mr. Holdsworth was given charge of
that branch of the business, acting as
well, in the capacity of chief correspon-
dence clerk.

Though reserved in manner Mr.
Holdsworth made many friends, and
always held their respect for his quiet,
gentlemanly manners. He was greatly
interested in art, and when the Re-
public called for designs for a series
of stamps for the Postal Department
he became a competitor and was
awarded the prize. The stamps now
used in Hawaii were engraved from de-
signs furnished by him in the competi-
tion. He was domestic in his habits,
and his time, when not taken up at
his place of business, was spent with
his wife and little girl. He was mar-
ried about 11 years ago to Miss Pur-
vis of Kauai, and leaves, besides his
widow, a little daughter about 7 years
of age.

At the hour of going to press no ar-
rangements had been made for the
funeral, but it will probably take place
today.

Circuit Court Notes.

Henry Smith, trustee of the estate
of Richard Meek, deceased, filed his
annual accounts yesterday.

John K. Sumner, by his sister and
next friend, Martha Davis, has filed a
motion in the Circuit Court to dis-
charge the permanent receiver, ap-
pointed October 1, 1896, in the case of
the petitioner against M. F. Crandall.

An order was handed down yester-
day, confirming the Commissioner's
sale of the land in dispute in the case
of Claus Spreckels & Co. vs. Kia Na-
halelua et al.

In the case of Nakahili et al. vs. the
Hilo Sugar Company, judgment was
rendered by the Court yesterday for
defendants for the costs, \$170.

Antone Fernandez has taken excep-
tion to the decision of the Court and
has filed a motion for a new trial in
the case brought against him by Man-
uel G. Silva.

Clara H. Banning and J. A. Magoon
have filed a demurrer to the bill of
complaint filed by Agawa.

The Trustees of the Bishop estate
filed a demurrer to the complaint of
Col. C. K. C. Rooke in his suit against
the Queen's Hospital and the Bishop
Estate. The demurrer is on the ground
that the complaint does not state facts
sufficient to constitute a cause of ac-
tion. The suit involves property to
the value of over a hundred thousand
dollars. The plaintiff's claim is that
under the will of her adopted father,
Queen Emma inherited the property,
which should in turn descend to her
issue. As she died without issue, the
claim is that she was only residuary
legatee and the property should revert
back to her adopted father's estate.
The case will come up in the Novem-
ber term.

The Court has ordered a nolle pro-
sequi to be entered against Hasegawa
Sutero and I. Kimura and that they be
discharged.

A pain in the chest is nature's warn-
ing that pneumonia is threatening.
Dampen a piece of flannel with Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm and bind over the
seat of pain, and another on the back
between the shoulders, and prompt re-
lief will follow. Sold by all druggists
and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BAND STAND GOES

Norman E. Gedge Takes Ac-
tion.

LAW SUIT WILL BE ENTERED

Lot at Corner Hotel and
Richards Involved.

Dispute Over Terms of Lease
Unslightly Fence Built Around
Band Stand.

Complications over the hotel prop-
erty seems to have arisen almost as
soon as the ink on Mr. Macfarlane's
deed is dry. It will be remembered
that the great objection to buying the
hotel was on account of the owners
of the property around the hotel set-
ting such high values upon their land.
Most of the cottages and land, on the
Richards-street side, are leased to Dr.
J. S. McGrew, a former lessee of the
hotel, and by him sublet to Mr. Mac-
farlane or the Hawaiian Hotel Com-
pany.

The piece on the corner of Hotel and
Richards streets is owned by Norman
E. Gedge, Secretary of the Inter-Island
Steam Navigation Company. This is
the lot on which the band stand was
erected four or five years ago. The lot
is about 40x88, the longest end being
on Richards street. When the lot was
first leased to Dr. McGrew, there was a
little cottage standing near the
corner fence, and it was stipulated in
the lease that the cottage should be
turned over intact with the lot at the
expiration of the lease. Another term
of the lease is that \$25 be paid monthly
as a rental to Mr. Gedge.

When the hotel management felt the
necessity for a new band stand, Gedge's
corner was selected, and the cottage
removed to the lot mauka, near the
driveway, the property of Captain
Tripp, who is a relative of Mrs. Gedge.
The lease of the corner lot has ex-
pired within the past few days, and
Mr. Gedge made a demand for an in-
crease in rental, saying that, as his
was a corner lot, it should be worth
as much to the hotel as the one adjoin-
ing, for which \$65 per month is asked.
This letter was written five days ago,
and after due consideration, Mr. Mac-
farlane wrote that he did not feel like
paying any more than the present
rental, but that if Mr. Gedge could ar-
range with Captain Tripp for a por-
tion of his \$65 each month, he would
not object to it.

This rather incensed Mr. Gedge, and
he decided not to renew the lease at
that price, and so notified Mr. Macfar-
lane. He also notified Dr. McGrew to
replace the cottage in the same con-
dition as when it was put onto the
Tripp lot. Mr. Gedge decided to go
even further than that. Rather than
have his property encroached upon he
commenced yesterday the erection of a
six-foot board fence on the two sides
of his lot, thus cutting off the corner
view from the hotel. Today, it is said,
he will enter suit against Dr. McGrew
for the return of the cottage.

The band stand will be removed to-
day to the circle between the two Ho-
tel-street gates. Manager Lucas said
last night that the action of Mr. Gedge
would not interfere with the band con-
certs, and that as soon as the work of
removal is completed there would be
a grand concert and a grand dinner
given as a celebration of the event.

Mr. Macfarlane's letter to Mr. Gedge,
declining to pay an advanced rental,
was naturally accepted by the latter
as an intimation that he would not
require the lot any longer, and Mr.
Gedge acted very promptly. The Leg-
islature once passed an act authorizing
the widening of Richards street, from
Merchant to Beretania. Beginning at
Gedge's lot, there would be about 15
feet taken off, and in the widening of
Hotel street, in the same act, six feet
will be given over to the street. The
law has never been enforced, but it is
Mr. Macfarlane's intention to make a
demand on the Government to have it
put into execution at once, and if he
did not succeed in buying the property
between Hotel and Beretania streets,
it was his intention to build a high
fence on the line of the hotel property,
cutting off the view of the cottagers.
By planting vines, the fence would, in
a short time, be concealed, and the
place would not be an eyesore to the
hotel guests. In this, however, Mr.
Gedge has anticipated him.

The Gedge lot was held in 1893 at
\$8,000, presumably because annexation
seemed very near. A tourist visiting
here a few months after the overthrow
made an offer of \$7,500 and was re-
fused. Since then the price has grad-
ually gone up until now Mr. Macfar-
lane has stated it is held at \$12,000.
This price has been turned off by Mr.
Macfarlane as being excessive. What
the outcome will be is not known. Mr.
Gedge declined to talk at his residence
last night. He had nothing to say be-
yond the statement that he is building

a fence. While the work was going
on yesterday he occupied a chair in
the Hotel Stables' office, ready for im-
mediate action in the event of his men
being stopped by the hotel manage-
ment. There was a rumor on the
street last night that a building suit-
able for a Chinese laundry be erected
on the lot, but this could not be con-
firmed.

REGIMENTAL DRILL.

Large Turnout of Soldier Boys on
Makiki Grounds.

Last night was an excellent one for
regimental drill, and quite a while be-
fore the arrival of the soldiers on the
Makiki Baseball Grounds the grand
stand began filling with people. The
regiment formed in front of the drill
shed and marched out to the parade
grounds. Upon entrance the band
struck up the "Myrtle March," and the
soldier boys marched around to the
lower end of the grounds and halted.
The band took its station up near the
grand stand. Drill did not begin im-
mediately, as some of the officers were
ordered to search about and see if Ad-
miral Miller were on the grounds.
Senator Morgan, for whom the drill
was given, had telephoned shortly be-
fore the formation of the companies
at the drill shed to the effect that he
had just returned from a trip to Ma-
noa, and was all tired out. He asked
to be excused from attendance at the
drill. Admiral Miller not being found,
the drill proceeded, with Colonel Fish-
er in command. Regimental and bat-
talion movements were creditably ex-
ecuted.

BIG STATE BALL

To be Given in Honor of
Senator Morgan.

Arrangement in Hands of Presi-
dent's Staff—Gayety Mon-
day Night.

The Cabinet has decided to tender
Senator Morgan a public reception,
previous to his departure for the
States by the Alameda, and the matter
has been placed in the hands of the
members of the President's staff to
arrange the details.

As Chief of Staff, Maj. Curtis Iaukea
will have general supervision, and
Capt. W. G. Ashley of the general staff
will attend to the decoration and il-
luminations, and in order that they
may be of the most elaborate descrip-
tion, flags, streamers and plants will
be selected from various places
throughout the city. Superintendent
Cassidy of the Government Electric
Light Station went over the building
yesterday and examined all the incan-
descent lights and wiring. Last night
the lights were turned on in the pres-
ence of the Superintendent and Cap-
tain Ashley. In order that the build-
ing may be properly lighted, it is prob-
able that several new chandeliers will
be put in the hall and additional lights
placed on the verandas.

Caterer Chapman has been instruct-
ed to provide a cold supper for 1,000
persons. The room for the punch and
soda-water will be the small one di-
rectly behind the dais in the Legisla-
tive Hall.

This is the first State ball since the
formation of the Republic, and it is in-
tended that nothing will be spared to
make it a great success. The Govern-
ment Band will be in attendance dur-
ing the evening and will furnish music
for the dance after the reception.

No special invitations will be issued,
except to the Diplomatic and Consular
Corps. The public has a general invita-
tion.

CLAUDINE SAILS.

Honolulu People Signed as Ship's
Crew.

The steamer Claudine hauled away
from Wilder's wharf just a very few
minutes after 12 o'clock yesterday
noon, showing Captain Cameron's wish
to be punctual in getting away for San
Francisco. The wharf was crowded
with people. The Claudine expects to
make the trip to San Francisco in
about nine days. Those who went up
on the Maui steamer, and the positions
under which they signed are as fol-
lows: E. F. Cameron, master; C. M. A.
More, chief mate; A. Fisher, second
mate; T. Sander, Manuel Francisco,
W. K. Harnden, D. Kawelo, Vuha, A.
K. Makama, W. P. Jarrett, Candito,
H. Wolter, E. W. Hammet, quar-
termasters.

Engineer's Department — James
Sutherland, chief engineer; James
Ward, first assistant engineer; J. Mc-
Kee, second assistant engineer; George
Kent, J. Murphy and A. Pool, oilers;
R. J. Murphy, D. Gallagher and Eu-
gene Lee, firemen; John Dillon, Panto
Tennutt and Frank Thompson, coal
passers; Fernandez, mess boy.

Steward's Department — Charles
Joyce, chief steward; J. A. Koster,
chief cook; Joe Yantz, second cook;
Joseph Silva and Joseph Murphy wait-
ers; E. H. Lomis, second steward.
Also the following: Wm. R. Sims,
captain's secretary; Charles A. Kil-
buck, purser; R. W. Atkin, a first-
class passenger; J. K. Wilder, a first-
class passenger; Charles A. Kilbuck, a
first-class passenger; Mrs. A. Cameron,
Miss Sutherland, Miss T. Donald, as-
sistant stewardesses; W. E. Pogue, as-
sistant clerk; Max Kilbuck, assistant
stewardess.

AT LESS EXPENSE

Annexation Will Reduce Cost of
Dresses.

MUCH SILK MADE IN AMERICA

Customers Will Save
Amount of Duties.

Japanese Goods Will be Higher.
So Will English Made
Cloths.

"Annexation does not mean higher
prices for dress goods," said a promi-
nent dry-goods merchant yesterday,
"so men who have been holding off on
the subject, fearing that the expense
of dressing the female members of
their families will be increased may
rest easy."

"For years America has been pro-
ducing as fine quality of silk as can be
found in France, except in the surah
variety. They have not quite overcome
the difficulty which blocks the road to
success in that particular grade, but
they will in time. Nearly all the dress
silks sold in Honolulu and all the rib-
bons are made in the United States,
so that with the advent of annexation
will come a reduction of 25 per cent
in these goods. A majority of the laces
sold here, I think, are made in Amer-
ica. True, Valenciennes is, of course,
made in Europe—most of it in Brus-
sels. The progress made in these man-
ufactures by people in the United
States is, to say the least, remarkable.
Twenty-five years ago the silk indus-
try in America was in embryo, and
was begun by some ladies, who culti-
vated the silkworm as a fad. I believe
it was in 1876 that the first samples of
silk were shown. Now enough of the
fabric is woven there to supply the
ladies in the States with the materials
for their best gowns."

"Of course, European goods will ad-
vance in price, according to the Ding-
ley tariff, and I think hosiery will come
in for the hardest rub. These goods are
made in Germany, and the Honolulu
consumer now pays a duty, whether
they are imported by the dealer direct
or purchased from a jobber in the
United States. And that reminds me!
Some of the goods worn in Honolulu
suffer a double duty. Few of the retail
dealers here carry sufficient stock or
order in quantities large enough to
warrant their having an agent in Eu-
rope or buying direct from the Euro-
pean manufacturer. What is the re-
sult? Why, those who buy foreign-
made goods from the large dealer in
New York or San Francisco buys plus
the American duty and then pays the
Hawaiian duty on arrival. Buying di-
rect means the saving of one duty, but
it means, also, that he must anticipate
his orders far enough ahead to have
the goods shipped direct from Liver-
pool or Southampton, via the Horn.
With the competition of the present-
day merchants cannot pay the trans-
Atlantic and overland freights and
compete with a rival who happened to
order his goods direct."

"It may surprise some of the ladies
to know that so much of the silk they
are wearing is purely American, but it
should not prevent their wearing
dresses of that material when they are
assured that it is 'just as good' as that
made in France. I doubt if half the
'made-in-London' cloth which goes into
men's suits in the United States was
ever outside the boundaries of that ter-
ritory before it was made up. There
are grades of cloth, to be sure, that
cannot be produced anywhere so well
as in the West of England—I mean the
finer qualities of smooth-surface goods
—but rough goods, corkers and di-
rect—are made equally as good in
the United States as in England, and
when annexation comes along, men in
Honolulu may dress at less expense
than they do now, unless they get cloth
imported from England."

"Clothing of English material and
made to order by some tailors now
costs very little more than the same
would cost in London, if made by the
average tailor. Of course, you could
not get it from Poole's establishment,
or, indeed, any West End tailor for
anything like the money, but there
would be very little difference in the
appearance of the suit if you paid a
third more for it. In view of annexa-
tion I suppose large orders have gone
forward to Europe for English, French
and German goods. Wholesale dealers,
who see far enough ahead, would un-
doubtedly order so as to save the duty,
and their profits will be hand-some in
consequence. I have been told, too,
that the Japanese are looking exten-
sively into the Japanese manufactures,
and within the next few months
the duty will be collected on the ship-
ments made to very large quantities of
State land in goods from Japan is
much more over than in Honolulu,
and the Japanese merchant, in order
enough to take advantage of it."



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

REPORTS FLOW IN

Board of Health Dealt With Communications.

RESIGNATION OF DR. ELDRIDGE IN

Cannot Serve Hawaii and United States.

Dr. Monsarrat Tells of Tuberculin Test in One Dairy — A. A. Montano Protests.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Smith, Dr. Monsarrat, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds, Kelipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following report from Dr. Monsarrat was submitted:

"President and Members Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.,

"Gentlemen:—Herewith respectfully submit report of your inspectors of tests with tuberculin to detect the presence of tuberculosis in the dairy of the Woodlawn Dairy & Stock Co. situated at Punahou, Kona, Oahu. One hundred and sixty-nine (169) head of stock were tagged and numbered. Of these one hundred and thirteen (113) were tested with tuberculin. The remaining were not tested owing to being with calf and in our own opinion an accurate test could not be made.

"Forty-three (43) animals, including one (1) bull, were passed as being free from disease.

"Seventy-three (73) animals, including two (2) bulls, were condemned and killed by your inspectors in the presence of Drs. Rowat and Carr. All animals presented satisfactory evidence of tuberculosis infection.

"The dairy has been thoroughly disinfected and whitewashed, and all additions of animals have been placed apart from the tested."

The following communication from A. A. Montano, dairyman, under date of October 1st, was read:

"To the Honorable, the Board of Health, and to its Agents and Servants:

"You and each of you are hereby notified that I protest against each and all of your acts and doings, both at the present time, and in future, with regard to my cattle and other property, and all matters and things pertaining to and concerning the same, in your so-called examinations for, or regarding tuberculosis, or other disease or diseases.

"And I further hereby notify you, and each of you, both in your public, as well as in your private capacities, that I shall hold you responsible in damages for such acts, and for the consequences of the same in all respects, whether such damages are direct or consequential."

Under the Act to Mitigate, the report showed 110 on the list at the beginning of the month of September and 116 at the end.

In response to a communication from the Secretary, reports from Waimea Hospital, Kauai, for several months past were read. On June 30th, the time of the last report, there were 20 patients in the hospital.

The Board ordered the discharge of 17 patients from the Insane Asylum.

A letter from Dr. Walters, formerly Government physician at Lihue, Kauai, announced his resignation. Previous to departure he had signified his intention of returning to Lihue, but painful circumstances had caused a change of mind. Dr. Walters asked that his resignation be made to date from November 1st. Resignation accepted and Secretary instructed to reply to the communication and to thank Dr. Walters for his past services.

President Smith announced that two applications for the appointment to Lihue had been received. One was from Dr. B. F. Burgess. Other applications were read as follows: Dr. A. N. Sinclair for a position under the Government; Dr. E. F. King for a physician's license; Dr. John W. Waughop for a position under the Government.

A communication from Mrs. Flora Jones, treasurer of the Kapalani Maternity Home, announced the acceptance of the resignation of Mrs. Lemon as matron of the home and the appointment of Mrs. Clarke as her successor and asked for the approbation of the Board in the matter.

The Board was in doubt as to whether it was its place to approve appointments at the home. The institution was a private one, but was assisted by the Government in an appropriation made for its support. It seemed to the members that in case of an improper appointment, the monthly subsidy could be withheld. The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication. At the same time expressing the hope that the new appointment might prove satisfactory.

President Smith announced that he had made out and sent to Deputy Sheriff H. S. Overend of the District of Hamakua, Hawaii, another commission appointing him as school agent of that district. He had written, saying that no commission had been sent him. Mr. Overend had been appointed school agent some time ago, and if no commission had arrived, it had in some way miscarried.

A communication from Collector-General of Customs McStocker in regard to a lot of recently arrived opium pills, was read. In this was enclosed another from Professor Ingalls of Oahu College, stating that an analysis of some of the pills had been made by him and found to contain 4.7 per cent of morphia, equivalent to 50 per cent of opium. The Secretary was instructed to reply to Mr. McStocker, stating "that when pills are imported containing a larger percentage of opium than heretofore established by the Board as a basis, commissions to land the same, will not be granted. Permission to land the lot referred to in your communication is refused.

Dr. Hildebrand addressed the Board on the matter of examination of girls in the schools of Honolulu. Following is a summary of the doctor's report:

At the close of the examinations last year 700 were examined.

This year's examinations were 990, showing quite an increase.

The number of pupils is greater and other schools have been added.

Reports of examinations of schools in various districts of the Islands, read before the Board, were as follows:

Dr. Weddick of Ewa—164 examinations. Condition good.

Dr. McGettigan of Hana, Maui—Keane and Kipahulu each produced two native children suspected of being afflicted with leprosy. Teachers have been instructed not to allow these children in the schools. They are being carefully watched.

Dr. Watt of Kauai—Lihue, Hanalei and German independent schools examined and found to be in good condition. One pupil in Lihue afflicted with a contagious disease.

Dr. Aiken of Paia, Maui—Health certificates issued to all teachers and pupils with the exception of two of the latter, who are being kept under strict surveillance.

Dr. McWayne of Kona—All schools in the district with the exception of Makalawena and Kiholo, examined. The latter too far away and a couple of days will have to be taken. In Hualaloa a Portuguese girl, suspected of being afflicted with leprosy, was found. School at that place very much crowded. In one room three pupils must sit in one desk. The ventilation is vile.

An application from Dr. Charles R. Blake for a position as physician and surgeon under the Board was read and filed.

President Smith announced that, on account of the death of his brother, Dr. J. K. Smith, Dr. Hubert Wood had been temporarily appointed as Government physician in Koloa and had left for that place on the Ke Au Hou Tuesday. This action had been taken after consultation with the various members of the Board.

President Smith then referred to the permanent appointments to Koloa and Lihue, and suggested that action be deferred until after his return from Kauai, for which island he expected to leave in a few days. The plantations were very anxious to know something about the appointments. The Lihue man had not given entire satisfaction to the plantation people at that place, on account of the fact that he was frequently called to other districts. He could get information while on Kauai, and, upon his return, would make report to the Board.

President Smith then spoke of the matter now under consideration by the Lihue Plantation people that they employ their own doctor. Should this take place, then one physician could be appointed to take charge of both the Lihue and Koloa districts.

A communication from Dr. Thompson of Sydney who, upon the occasion of his visit here not long ago, visited the Leper Settlement on Molokai, was accompanied by a pamphlet on the "History of Leprosy in Australia," written by himself. Dr. Thompson stated that he had prepared a paper on "Leprosy in Hawaii," which he thought would be criticized by the Board here, but it was too late to send it.

Dr. Eldridge, Hawaiian Medical Inspector in Japan, wrote, saying that he had been advised by Dr. Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service to the effect that the Law Advisor in the Treasury Department had questioned his right to holding positions as Medical Inspector under two Governments. He would have to give up one or the other. On the strength of this, Dr. Eldridge had sent in his resignation to the Foreign Office here, and had advised the appointment in his place of a Japanese, who had been his assistant, and who was fully up to the work that would involve upon him as Medical Inspector.

Mr. Lansing said that, being a Japanese, the proposed inspector might favor his own people a bit.

Later on in the progress of the meeting it was decided that the recommendation of Dr. Eldridge be favorably reported to the Foreign Office by the Board.

In another communication Dr. Eldridge reported the continuance of the epidemic of dysentery in Japan, and advised the Board to be as careful with this as with cholera. The Japanese authorities seemed to be paying more attention to the disease.

The only tender for the supply of drugs was received from Hollister & Co. This was referred to Dr. Day.

President Smith stated that Senator Morgan, during his stay in Honolulu, had made a careful study of different matters. The last two days had been spent on health matters, and particularly leprosy and the treatment thereof. He was very desirous of visiting the Leper Settlement on Molokai, and President Smith suggested that he be taken up, either on Friday or Saturday afternoon, and that only a half, instead of a whole day, be spent at the place. No action was taken, but it was generally understood by the members that the trip would be taken.

The Board then went into a consideration of the rules and regulations of the Ilio Hospital, which were adopted. Adjourned at 4:45 p. m.

Japanese Conspirators.

It will be remembered that when Chester Doyle came down from Hawaii he brought four Japanese with him, charged with conspiracy. Two

pleaded guilty to the charge, and were given each three months on the reef by Judge Wilcox. Two Japanese from Ewa were also up on the same charge, but in view of the fact that the other two men pleaded guilty, they were discharged and sent back to Ewa to continue their work.

The story leading up to the arrests is about as follows: Four Japanese, the ones arrested in Paauhau by Doyle, were suspected of sending tax receipts left by laborers returned to Japan, to men in Ewa, who made use of them. The case was carefully worked up and the guilty parties brought to justice.

To Investigate Labor Troubles.

Chester A. Doyle, the Japanese interpreter, left for Kona on the Helene yesterday, whither he has been ordered by the Attorney-General's Department, to investigate into the recent labor troubles in that district. He will take the Helene to Hamakua and from there will go around on R. R. Hind's steamer Upolu, now plying between Hawaii ports.

Americans Object.

ANTWERP, September 21.—The Americans residing here and who are liable, under the new law, to be enrolled for military service in case of war, had a meeting yesterday, at which they organized and determined to oppose this action on the part of the Belgian Government. Resolutions to this effect were introduced at the meeting and forwarded to Bellamy Storror, the United States Minister at Brussels.

THAT MASTERFUL YANKEE.

The writings of Mark Twain are full of instruction, as well as humor. Possibly you have read that wonderful story of his called "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court." The hero is a skilled mechanic, the foreman of a great factory in America. He is accidentally killed, as we would say; but, instead of getting his body deposited in the grave, as happens to the most of us, he comes to life again, and finds himself at the Court of King Arthur in England in the sixth century, 1,300 years before he was born. That was a time of deep ignorance and superstition; people were but children then. So with his knowledge and his nineteenth century training he soon becomes master of everybody and everything. He controls the Government and runs the whole country—exactly as a college professor would be superior to all the children if he should take it into his head to join a class at a parish school. Now let us see what this idea may mean to you or to me.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. James Murphy, of 49 Townsend Street, Dublin (present address 5 Synnott Row, Synnott Place, Lower Dorset Street), had a severe attack of rheumatic fever and was under treatment at the Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital for three months. Then he left the hospital, but not the man he was before the disease fell upon him. Afterwards he was never free from it. For a while he would be comparatively well, then down on his back again. It would depend on the weather and other circumstances, you see.

Of his worst times he speaks in this way: "My ankles and feet were hot and painful, and would often swell to three or four times their natural size. Occasionally the pain extended to the hips, and I had to be swathed in wadding from the thighs down to the ankles. In this way—now able to get about and now confined to my bed—I suffered for over seventeen years. The joints of my fingers and toes became displaced, or seemed to be so."

We don't need to point out what a cripple this sort of thing makes of a man. If he were wounded and torn in battle or by machinery he couldn't be worse off. Yet the number of people thus disabled is immense, and while rheumatism is peculiarly the disease of adults and old persons, the young (even children), do not escape it. If the disease were only understood—but let us not get ahead of our story.

"At Christmas, 1890," continues Mr. Murphy, "I had a dreadful attack, and was confined to bed for seventeen weeks."

This took him clear through the rest of the winter and one month of spring up to the first of May. What a dreary, miserable season it must have been! There is no merry Christmas or jolly coming of the buds on the trees for a man in that situation. Still, it might have been prevented if he had known then what he found out later.

"All this time," he goes on, "I was in the greatest agony. I couldn't move myself in bed, and finally got so bad I couldn't lift my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed like a baby. Night after night I got no sleep, and often wished myself dead. As for work, I thought I should never do a stroke again. The doctor who attended me gave me medicines, but I seemed none the better for them. I had long since lost all faith in rubbing oils and embrocations; I had spent pounds for them without benefit."

"One day, whilst still suffering pain, I came upon a book telling how cases like mine had been cured by Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup. Not knowing what else to do I bought a bottle of Mr. Mannin, the chemist in Brunswick Street. After taking this medicine a day or two I had less pain, and I was able to leave my bed, and fourteen days later I had not an ache or a pain of any kind, and got back to my work. Since that time—now two and a half years ago—I have had no return of my old complaint. I never felt better in my life than I do now, and I thank God that I ever heard of Mother Selgel's Syrup. You are at liberty to publish my statement. I have been in the employment of Mr. Robinson, coal merchant, for the past ten years. Yours truly (Signed), JAMES MURPHY, Dublin, June 23d, 1893."

The mysterious American at King Arthur's Court was powerful because of his knowing what nobody else knew. Had Mr. Murphy known years before that rheumatism is caused by impurity of the blood, and that Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup cures it, he could have defied and banished that agonizing ailment. We print these facts in order that his present knowledge may also be everybody's knowledge.

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A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Soller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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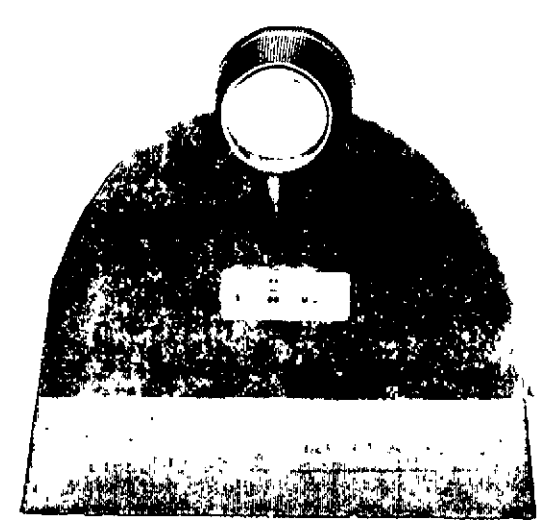
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HONOLULU.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897

OPPORTUNITY FOR WHITE MEN.

Mr. John M. Davis, in a letter published in another column, puts the problem of coffee cultivation in a more correct form than Mr. Luning did in the letter he sent to an American stranger, which we published last Wednesday. Mr. Luning "slaughtered" the cultivation of coffee. He stated some facts correctly, but to a person desiring to invest here, he failed to give most important facts, and so deceived him.

The evidence that "coffee will pay" is very complete, although the cultivation is hardly out of the experimental stage. Any one who seriously investigates the matter will discover that some men will always make a good living out of it, and very many men will not make a living out of it, or, indeed, out of any business they may engage in. Give this latter class, the Ewa plantation to manage, and it would be wrecked in a few years.

We have always believed that the profits to be made out of coffee raising, are largely over-estimated. It is one of the unfortunate incidents of business civilization, in the immediate age, that every man wants a fortune and not a mere living. The vast territory of the United States from the Missouri river to the Pacific is occupied by disappointed men, and heart broken women, who have failed to realize "fortunes," and in the struggle for it, have gone to the wall. Southern California is an extended hospital, with magnificent surroundings, filled with people who are down with financial typhoid fever, a great population waiting for tenderfeet to bring them relief, through doses of boom medicine.

The same disease is here, and the symptoms of it are apparent among the coffee growers. The average man does not care to creep financially, before he can walk or run. He does not know how to value experience. "No business on a small scale" for him. If you suggest that the careful cultivation for a few years, of three acres of coffee land will teach him the business, he stares at you, says he "can't wait," must "make something right off." He borrows money at high rates, damns the pessimists, and finally comes to grief. At the same time, there are white men, who know the value of experience, know the danger of branching off into new things, know the value of creeping before walking, who are doing well in coffee cultivation, and will make comfortable homes for themselves, and finally more than a living.

Both Mr. Luning and Mr. Davis seem to think that there is no room for "white" men here. That depends upon who the white men are. The vast territory, the vast resources of the United States have hardly been scratched. The opportunities for living business are to be found everywhere, provided there is the right brain in the man who is looking for an opportunity, and not for a soft snap. The men who can find no opportunities there will hardly find any here. It requires brains to see opportunities. A blind man can stumble over a soft snap. The late General Walker, one of the best of the writers on economics, said that two-thirds of the manufacturers of New England failed. The rest succeeded, and made the large profits, which make the West charge them with being "bloated" bondholders. Brains did it.

In much correspondence with persons proposing to emigrate and engage in coffee cultivation, we say, "the opportunity is excellent for the successful raising of

coffee on these islands. Whether or not you can succeed, depends upon your own brains, energy, character. As we do not know what you have in these lines, we can give you no guarantee of success."

"WHOLLY OWNED."

The case of the China still creates considerable interest, and some very intelligent laymen are not able to understand, among other matters, why the Supreme Court could hold that the China was "wholly owned" by Col. Macfarlane, as the statute declares she must be, when he distinctly stated that only the legal title was in himself, and the real owners resided abroad. For the Court, or for a lawyer to make the opinion of the Court clear to the mind of the layman, would require a little essay on the history of the origin and growth of law, governing such cases. By however, putting another case, it may be better understood, that is, the nature of the difference between the real owner and the legal owner, as Col. Macfarlane claimed to be in the case of the China. If A. sells a suit of clothes to B. for \$25 and delivers it, and B. puts it on, but does not pay for it, who is the legal owner of the suit, A. or B.? A. made it, furnished the cloth, and the labor, and has received nothing for doing so. Who is the "owner" of the suit, until B. pays for it? The law says B. is the lawful owner, and A. cannot touch it. He may sue B. for the price agreed upon, get judgment against him, and issue execution, and if he can find the suit sell it at auction, and take the proceeds. And B. may, even if he does not pay for the suit, sell it, pocket the money, and if he is impudent enough, invite the unfortunate A. to "smile" with him out of the proceeds. And if B. chooses to sell the suit, for second hand stuff, before he has paid for it, the old clo' man gets a good title. If B. should say to the Government Assessor of Taxes, "I have not paid for this suit, you go and tax the tailor for it," the Assessor would reply, "your title is good enough for me."

The law holds that the suit is "wholly owned" by B. At the same time A. has a strong moral claim on it, but does not own it.

Strictly speaking, no man is the exclusive, or real owner of any property in his possession, so long as he is in debt. The law holds him to be a trustee for his creditors.

When, therefore, a man shows a bill of sale of a vessel, or of a horse, or a watch, the Court will not go behind that title, except in cases that have no bearing here. If it did, all business would soon be thrown into confusion.

If our law had declared that in order to register a foreign vessel, she must be wholly owned and paid for, by a Hawaiian subject, there would have been no registry of the China. The law was loosely drawn, and we must take the consequences.

PLANK FIFTEEN.

This plank of the American Union party, recommending the conversion into a public place of the shore residences for some distance south of the causeway at Waikiki, is rather a "funny" affair. It has the appearance of a stray plank snatched out of the drift wood, and nailed upon the platform, and it also has a look, that provokes the question, why is it there? For it would be just as proper to add another plank, to the effect that "all milk used in the city should be sterilized."

We all appreciate the need of more public places, and if it is necessary for the public good, every foot of shore residence at Waikiki or elsewhere must be taken. The absurdity of the plank is, in making it a solemn political policy to take any special piece of ground. It shows "hunger" in some direc-

tion. To urge the need of breathing places is one thing. To determine in advance of public thought or discussion, the details of the subject is another. This plank is quite like the old Kanaka's prayer, "give us all plenty of rain, Oh, Lord, but please fill my own taro patch up with water by two o'clock, as I want to go to a huan."

The breathing places for those in moderate circumstances is the first need. Poor women and children have the first claim. Owing to its distance, the excellent Kapiolani park, is used mainly by "carriage" people. It takes time and money to get there on the tram cars. The mass of the people cannot use it. Time is a very important matter.

Mr. Thurston's suggestion was a most valuable one. Fill in about five acres on the southerly side of the harbor, within easy walking distance from the centre of the town. Make it a plaza. Plant the right kind of trees and erect lanais. The views from this spot are superb, the valleys and mountains to the East, Diamond Head on the South, and the Waianae range on the West, with the open sea and breakers in front. Abundant facilities for bathing can be furnished. It would be easily reached by boat, by car, and on foot. It should be made the most attractive breathing place in the city. Where one person would visit Waikiki, a hundred would visit this place.

At Waikiki, in front of the causeway, and fronting unoccupied shore to the North, there is abundant room for sea bathing, all that will be needed for an indefinite period in the future. At comparatively small expense, this frontage may supply every need.

No one can tell, at present, exactly what should be done. Public sentiment must be aroused and thorough discussion had. The American Union party has most important work on hand and it should not undertake to do too much. The boy's platform was sound enough, when he "wanted to be an angel." But in getting there, he found many washouts on the road, and the filling up took more time than he could spare.

Parks on the sea are needed, but it is not wise, or just, to bind the rank and file of a party to a special measure, until it is clearly understood.

COUNT OKUMA'S ARTICLE.

We republish Count Okuma's article, published in the September number of the Far East. He follows the example of the Anglo-Saxon statesmen, who do not hesitate to talk to the world, through the Press and the magazines. Count Okuma's views are those of a man who deals with practical affairs. There is no smell of sulphur or gun powder about him. He makes no suggestions in favor of a great navy, or the enlargement of the army. His thoughts flow entirely on industrial lines. If he knew what a few people around Fort street thought of his aggressive wickedness, he would be surprised. He gives a very sound reason for adhering to the policy of not increasing the territory of Japan, namely, that a country surrounded by the sea, does not need expansion. Those who have studied the situation in Japan for the last twenty years, have seen very clearly what her obvious policy should be. She has many statesmen who have also clearly seen it, though behind them are a people who do not see it.

The Japanese statesmen are in constant anxiety about the internal affairs of the Empire. They see, as some foreigners see, that the many divisions of the people, have not really assimilated, and they may, at any time, cause more than friction. The process of consolidation is tedious, because it involves social prejudices which are quite as strong as racial prejudices.

The Kobe Chronicle comments on the increasing moderation

of the Japanese Press, towards foreigners. At the same time, there are many reports which show that the common people are disposed to be somewhat aggressive towards the aliens. This is natural enough. It is the same feeling which prompts the patriotic American to twist the tail of the British lion. Many years will pass before "the man and brother" exuberance of sentiment will prevail over the world.

The Kobe Chronicle says that this spirit of moderation was shown during the discussion of the proposal to annex Hawaii to the United States. The leading journals were commendably moderate, "a moderation," it says, "which might even have been imitated with advantage in America."

It is well for us to study carefully our relations with our strong Oriental neighbor. Just so long as we are taking, and, moreover, must take the laborers from that country in order to maintain our great industry, in spite of the cries of the jingoes, it is just as well for us to become wisely informed about the way our neighbor on the West is thinking.

THE SALT LAKE CONGRESS.

We have received a copy of the "official proceedings of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Convention," held in Salt Lake City on July 14th, of this year.

Not the least prominent portions of the proceedings were the speeches of Mr. W. A. Kinney and Mr. L. A. Thurston, on behalf of the annexation of Hawaii. The texts of the speeches appear in full, and contain what we knew they would contain, a very clear, comprehensive statement of the advantages of annexation, in its bearings, on the foreign and domestic relations of the United States. Mr. Kinney, after sketching historically the origin and growth of the movement, finally put before the Congress, the final proposition, that "the parting of the ways between Hawaii and the United States has come, and the United States must make her choice for now and for all time." This is a bold statement, and it is, perhaps, "the wisdom of the hour."

The course of events in the Pacific is subject to so many unknown and immeasurable influences, it is quite impossible to indicate what it will be. Under present conditions, it seems as if Mr. Kinney were correct, and it is the argument for immediate action which has the most telling force in Washington. But we have some belief that there cannot be any parting of the ways. Behind the present policy of American statesmen is a force, which will control, and dictate to them. A majority of these statesmen may reject annexation, for the time being. But behind them are the growing commercial forces, which after sleeping a deep sleep in America, have now awakened and will, we believe, allow no parting of the ways. This view, however, does not detract from the force and eloquence of Mr. Kinney's speech.

Mr. Thurston's speech was another statement of the "eighteen objections" raised against annexation, and the answers to them. All of the objections are met boldly, seriously and effectively.

The attitude of the Congress was favorable to the Hawaiian delegates. Mr. Varian of Utah made a brief speech in opposition to the resolution endorsing annexation. He objected to the granting of citizenship to the natives, and wanted to know how the Islands would be governed as a territory, and closed by asking what the end would be, if the American Government began to add more distant territory. No other of the members of the Congress seemed to share his apprehensions, or seemed to think there was such awful peril in taking a handful of earth

some few miles away from the Coast.

The Congress itself is another evidence of the growing separation of sentiment between the Eastern and Western sections of America. The Eastern men were not invited to attend its meetings. It drew the line at the Mississippi valley. It seemed to regard the vast people to the Eastward as either indifferent or lukewarm. It created in a certain sense, sectional lines. The irrigation question, the transportation question, the Nicaragua canal project are questions of the pocket in the West. The active men of that section are not engaged in philanthropy. It is the material West they hope to develop, and they propose to do it, even if the East will not help them. As the Congress was made up mainly of silver men, the East was distrustful, and its Press made little reference to it.

The failure of the Eastern people to notice the proceedings of this important Congress is only another piece of evidence, showing the enormous extent, and varied interest of the American people. It is almost impossible for one section to take any interest in the personal affairs of the other, and this relation will express itself in politics sooner or later, though without danger, it is hoped, to political unity, in spite of the fears of the students.

MINISTER WOODFORD.

Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, the Minister of the United States at the Spanish Court, has practised law in New York City since 1858. He has no superior as a rhetorical speaker. He is not convincing. He makes little impression on juries. He is cold, and his eye is not sympathetic. He studies his political speeches with great care. His voice is well modulated and he uses it with great effect. No political orator in the State of New York, during the last thirty years, with the exception of Mr. Depew, has been in more demand by the Republican committees. But there never was humor, or real pathos in his words, and the political leaders generally got the impression that he was "speaking a piece." They never gave him any official compensation, beyond that of the empty office of Lieutenant Governor. He lacked the elements, which make a man popular, and at the same time never had those which commanded the highest respect. And, he "never worked for nothing." He believed in compensation and got it. His law partner, Rich, was one of the executors of the celebrated "Fayerweather will," in which the old leather merchant left millions to the colleges, and, in order to prevent miscarriage of his plans, left much of the money to his executors absolutely, with secret instructions as to its disposition. The Courts broke this arrangement up, as the Law is a suspicious creature, and has no great confidence in the honesty of men, who get money absolutely by will, with a secret promise to do good with it, after the maker of the will is dead. They generally begin to do good to themselves first, and then extend their charities. Gov. Woodford will do nothing rash in his capacity as Minister to Spain. The President may have selected him for the post, because of his very cold nature, and freedom from sudden inspirations.

"CONCORDE."

The inflexible stubbornness, with which our esteemed cotemporaries insist on misunderstanding or misrepresenting us, reminds us of an anecdote connected with a riot in London, many years ago. During the celebration of the Duke of Wellington's birthday, the French Minister, in honor of the occasion, lighted up his residence at night, and placed the words "Concorde"

in large illuminated letters over the gate. A crowd of people stopped to look at it. Suddenly an ignorant man in the crowd, reading it, pronounced it as if it were spelled "conquered," and shouted out, "E says we're conquered!" The mob took it up. "We're conquered are we? Leave a brick at hit." A gentleman standing near said to an angry laborer, with a cobble stone in his hand, "Concorde, my friend, means good will." "Blowed if we be conquered by French monkeys," and the cobble stone went over the wall. The gate was broken down, the windows were smashed, and the crowd finally dispersed by the police and the guards. Whenever a flight of "cotemporary" grass pellets flies in through the editorial window, we say, "Ah! more of that Concorde business!"

We may have a few insignificant faults, but to be ashamed of our own music is not one of them. The English papers, of late have severely criticised the importation into England of many musicians, and the public distrust in home talent. On close investigation, it appears that their home talent is appearing in foreign skins and feathers. As Smith of Whitechapel, is not appreciated by the British public, when he blows a brass instrument, he calls himself Smitoffsky, is encased at the fool lights, and the critics approve. At a country ball in Lancashire, the "Pink Magyar Band" was engaged, there was a dispute about the beer allowance for the band. It quit playing and one of the members remarked, that "he was blowed if he'd play any more 'bally' music, if he didn't get more 'bally' beer." Our local civilization, thanks to Professor Berger and others, furnishes no such incongruities. On the other hand, we have an original native article, that Beethoven, even in his best moments, could not supply, nor could our native music, in its best moments, supply that which Beethoven furnished.

Not Dr. Watt.

MR. EDITOR:—The statement made at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday that the Government physician at Lihue had not given entire satisfaction did not refer to Dr. Watt.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President, Board of Health.
Honolulu, October 7, 1897.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

"Klondicits," says the New Orleans Picayune, "is the latest word, and it hails all the way from Hawaii." No, it doesn't. It hails from San Francisco, and from this column.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Now if Hawaii will plead guilty, as the Chicago Tribune remarks, the arbitration may proceed.—San Francisco Chronicle.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

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CHILD STUDY TALK

Home Influences Supplemented by
Scientific Training.

AIM OF MODERN KINDERGARTEN

Young Minds Taught How
to Form Ideas.

Methods Employed Outlined at
Annual Meeting of Local
Association.

At the recent annual meeting of the Free Kindergartens and Children's Aid Association, Miss Lawrence read the following excellent and instructive paper on Kindergarten work and the proper methods that should be followed out:

You have heard something of what the kindergartens have done, and it falls to my lot to tell you a little of how we can extend their influence in this community. The ways are many and the results far-reaching.

Our attention is first called to the condition of work done in the kindergarten. Most of you are aware of the revolution which is now taking place in kindergarten methods—the efforts being put forth by the ablest men in this profession along the line of child-study. It is many years since Froebel discovered how to apply a great law to the education of little children, and the time has come for other great thinkers to take up the work where he left off and carry us one step nearer the goal. Their efforts, so far, have been mostly along the line of physical development. Why do so many children in our primary schools wear glasses? Why are children so subject to nervous disorders, such as St. Vitus' dance? Why are children so precocious in the first few years of life and afterwards so stupid? For these and many other evils the kindergarten of the past must answer. But the kindergarten of the present day is profiting by past mistakes. No more fine, trying work shall we have. Sewing, pricking, weaving are all very beautiful, but they must go.

Only in a very large form is any of this work legitimate. The kindergarten shall never again be reproached by weak eyes, deranged nerves and poor digestions. It has learned its lesson all too well. In place of the much-loved finger-work we have made the occupations which give an opportunity for physical exercise much more prominent. First among these I will mention gardening. The children hoe, rake and dig, using all the muscles of the body, thereby laying a foundation for a strong constitution, as well as for shadowing the study of science.

The bean-bag board furnishes a never-failing source of amusement, and in some kindergartens it has replaced the sewing with the little children. In this game the child exercises the muscles which are developing and hence should be exercised to insure healthy normal growth, and at the same time trains the eye, for it requires not a little skill to throw the bag through the hole.

Blackboard drawing is ever hailed with delight by the little ones, although there is much controversy over it at the present time. We are recommended to extend our blackboards to the floor, to give the child plenty of scope for bodily movements. The flat side of the chalk is used, to avoid all possibility of fine work and also give the full arm movement.

Play in the sand is the delight of all children at all times, and affords much excellent physical exercise. Houses, yards, roads, cities are built and vanish in a day to give place to mountains, valleys and sea. What better preparation for the study of geography could a child have?

The clay is a good medium of expression, and if used properly need never grow tiresome. It is only when the child must first make a ball, then a cylinder, then a cube and lastly the object he started out to make that he dislikes this occupation. Its possibilities are almost limitless, and although the child's work looks crude to us, it is the expression of the thought uppermost in his mind, and as such is both valuable to him and to the teacher. It may be a doll, a boat, a nest, or it may be doll's furniture white and wabily. It is enough that the little hand is learning to obey the dictates of the mind, and that by so doing the mental image grows.

Another means of expression we find in the blocks which are played with at the tables and sometimes on the floor, where the children have more freedom to move about. Limitations are given to make the expression clearer, as: "We are going to make a house two stories high." One limitation, the rest of the building may follow the fancy of the builder. Sometimes we have three or four directions, sometimes none. No more of those long, tedious sequences, repeated over and over, to be the bugbear of every tiny child and every teacher. How well I remember that awful sequence play I had to give to the children every Wednesday for four months! How the children and teacher hated it! We started with the cube, then made a stove, then a chair, then two chairs, then the bed, and so on to the grand finale in the church window. Once it probably filled a need, but later, in the hands of an unskilled kindergarten, it degenerated into its present form of terror. A good,

thoughtful sequence play, however, where there is sequence of thought as well as sequence of form, has its place in the kindergarten. One time we may make all the different kinds of boxes we know, another time it will be all the different pieces of furniture we would use in a house. I could continue indefinitely, telling of how our methods of today are changing as a result of this recent movement of child-study. We are beginning—only beginning—to learn something of the child and how to reach him; how to reach his heart and mind through his body—not in the old-fashioned way of flogging—but in the new-fashioned way of developing. Next in importance to the work done in the kindergarten is the relation of teachers to parents, or, I may say, simply the parents of the child, for the true educator stands for the parent during several hours of the day. To further friendly and co-operative relations, it is quite necessary for the teachers to visit the homes of the children. For this purpose each kindergarten at the discretion of the director closes at 11 o'clock once a month, and all the teachers go home with the pupils. These visits are also of great assistance to the director in planning her work, since she can find out what influences she can best use to counteract the evil influences thrown about the child in his home and on the street. It is of help in still another way. One of the girls came to me full of grief, and I am sorry to say, anger, over a wayward child whom all her efforts had failed to conquer. Anxious to get at the root of the trouble, I gave her an outline to fill out in regard to the life of the child. Some of the questions were such as required her to visit the home to answer. Soon she came to me almost in tears. All her impatience and anger had changed to pity, and an earnest desire to help the poor, neglected child all that lay in her power. From that day we began to notice an improvement.

Next in importance to the visits in the homes by the kindergartners, are the visits of the parents to the kindergarten. For this purpose we propose to have mothers' meetings—nice, happy affairs, where the parents and children shall meet to enjoy the same entertainment, partake of a few light refreshments, and depart with a greater aloha for the kindergartens, and a lasting memory of a happy hour. We may, also, tell them a little of how to care for their children, as we see they need from the visits to their homes.

I could speak at some length of the ideal relations which should exist between the kindergartners and the primary teachers, where all are working together for the greatest good of all. Only the other day I picked up a paper and read: "Is the primary school to reach down its hand and kill what is best in the kindergarten, or is the kindergarten to leaven the whole?" That question is still to be answered.

So much for the things we can do; now for the things we hope to do. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," said a wise old philosopher. So we keep out of draughts that we may not catch cold; we have kindergartens that we may do away with our jails and reform schools. But the kindergarten only takes children at the age of 3 to 4. What happens to them during those three or four long eventful years? It is during those very years that the seeds of intemperance are sown by over and irregular feed, which is the practice among our common people. The mothers do not know how to keep the little ones clean, or how to care for them. Mother instinct is a great power, but cramped and downtrodden by ignorance and poverty, as so many mothers about here are, it seems almost to lie dormant. Could the little ones be carried to a creche every day, they would be cared for, properly washed, fed and put to sleep regularly. The mothers could come and learn what to do for them and could be shown the importance of regularity in the habits of the child.

Let us look into the future for a moment. See that large, comfortable-looking building, open to let in the sunshine and air, decorated with palms and flowers, singing birds and pictures. It is morning and the little ones are coming to kindergarten. There are mothers carrying tiny babies toward the creche, while the older children go to the ante-room, where they are washed and made ready for their day's work. Little Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians walk in together, or skip and dance, as they more often choose. Finally they all group about the piano for their "Good-Morning" songs. You can hear the sweet voices of the native children. The little Chinese and Japanese, so unmusical, seem to catch the sweetness, and all the voices blend in harmony. Over there is a little, round, merry-faced native child, always ready for a frolic, but never for work. Beside him sits a little celestial, whose sober countenance would alone betray his nationality. But see how he laughs at the antics of his little fun-loving neighbors! The native child soon notices the nicely-finished work of the other, and hears the word of commendation from the teacher. Can he not do as well? And fun for the moment laid aside, he follows the example set him. The one nationality impulsive, generous to a fault; the other stoical and grasping, rather than generous. Can they come in contact daily without a reaction taking place? Why may not the chief characteristics of each nationality, as has been so aptly said by one of our leading citizens, be turned to account for the good of the others? Surely that is the ideal. Many obstacles stand in our way at present, but time and effort will tear away the walls of prejudice and, lo! the nations of the earth shall be as one people.

FRANCES LAWRENCE.

Mr. Davis Protests.

MR. EDITOR:—The publication of the Luning letter in your valuable paper has caused considerable comment on the part of parties engaged in coffee-raising. While not wishing to comment upon the letter, the thought arises: What are we coming to? A company having for five years been in the experimental stage, finding the business unprofitable, conclude to sell.

and so advertise the property. They are denounced as unpatriotic. Is that not going too far? Shall people shout for coffee culture and get nothing but assessments, and by their actions enable others to unload on the unwary?

I am one who does not believe that, except under certain conditions, coffee will pay as an investment on these islands. The exceptions I make are gentlemen situated like J. M. Honner. He can get a maximum of labor at a minimum of cost, and Chinese, Japs and Portuguese. They cultivate small holdings, do the work principally themselves, live economically, much more so than we understand economy, but they don't experiment, and they make a better living in the sense that they are more independent, they have no boss to drive them or dock them for lost time. The end is not yet; there is too much pressure, and as you remarked about there being (in reference to a certain transaction) a card up the sleeve, there is a card undeveloped as yet, in the "cultivation of coffee at a large profit." There are a great many places in the world where gold exists and is found, but cannot always be profitably worked. Yours truly,

JOHN M. DAVIS.

KAPIOLANI TRACK.

Activity Among Horsemen—May
Have More Races.

Considerable activity is shown among the owners of horse-flesh, and an effort will be made to have the Kapiolani Park track put in condition for racing. It is the intention of the owners of blood horses to have at least three, and possibly, four meets each year. In this country, where the temperature never goes too high or too low, there is no reason why there should not be four meets.

During the days of the Monarchy, when everything was "beer and skittles," the races on June 11th was the event of the year, and no one enjoyed it more than the Hawaiians. But of late years, with the exception of the races last June, interest in the meets has lapsed and the number and quality of the horses has fallen below the old standard. The meeting last June, however, seemed to put an impetus to the sport, and persons who have, heretofore, taken only a passing interest in horse-flesh are now beginning to look into things.

Fully realizing the importance of frequent meets, they have suggested to the Jockey Club the advisability of a change of custom, and, incidentally, to put the track in better order. Subscription lists have already been presented to lovers of horse-flesh, and an effort will be made to raise sufficient funds to put the track in first-class condition.

It is calculated that \$1,500 will make the track as good as any in the States, and to raise this sum men interested in racing will be asked to contribute. The Jockey Club is said to have in its treasury about \$500. The men who have interested themselves in the matter believe that the Jockey Club should contribute that much, leaving \$1,000 to be raised outside. One-quarter of this amount is already subscribed, and there will be no difficulty in securing the balance, provided the Jockey Club shows a disposition to assist. Good, clean sport, such as has characterized horse racing in Honolulu in the past, should be encouraged, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be. The track, from the wire to the three-eighths, needs repairing very much; from that point to the five-eighths is as fine as can be found anywhere, but from that point to the three-quarter pole it is low and will require considerable filling. The idea is to grade this for a width of 40 feet, and to do it properly will require upwards of 5,000 loads of dirt. Just back of the park is a quarry, where this may be procured, and it is believed that the Park Commissioners will give the necessary permission to have the soil removed.

There will be in the Islands within the next three weeks 27 horses with records that will warrant their being put on the track. A half-dozen of them, known to be fast, are being negotiated for in California by Honolulu parties, and it is to encourage racing among these gentlemen that the track is to be put in perfect order. Of the number given, it is a sure thing that all but two will start in races. There are a number of Creole colts on the islands, coming three and four years old—all valuable animals—and it will be suggested to the owners of this famous station that they offer a Creole purse or cup, to be competed for by those colts. No better way could be devised for the encouragement of blood-horse breeding in the Islands.

If the necessary sum is raised the race meets will probably be arranged for March 17th, June 11th and 12th, July 4th and Regatta Day. In six weeks from the time the money is raised the track will be in condition for racing. The men at the head of the new movement are energetic, and will leave no stone unturned to make horse racing a feature in Honolulu.

To be Remembered.

After the regimental drill last night and when the troops had gathered in the drill shed, Colonel Fisher addressed the men, saying how pleased he was with the way they had gone through with the various movements on the baseball grounds. He then referred to the Regiment Baseball Team and said that it was his intention to remember them substantially. At this there was great applause. He remarked that the reason for getting the men into the shed was to see if the place would hold them all. He thought that it would on a pinch.

It is understood that a celebration of some kind, in honor of the Regiment Baseball Team, will soon be held, and that Colonel Fisher's remarks referred to this.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The regular classes in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium will begin next week. All who intend taking up the work will have to present medical certificate. Dr. B. F. Burgess will examine members

free of charge, as this privilege is included in the membership. Three basket-ball teams are arranged for, and those who like sport will find these games very interesting and exciting.

Can Play Ball

After the Regiment team won the pennant, Captain E. O. White presented the boys with an enlarged photograph of his young son in the act of throwing a ball. On the mat, just below the picture is "I can curve 'em



"I CAN CURVE 'EM SAME AS GINGER."

same as Ginger." The enlargement is from a kodak picture taken by the captain while his boy was practicing curves on the back lawn of his residence.

LADUE CALLS ON M'KINLEY.

Conference Over the Situation on the Klondike.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Joseph Ladue, the Alaskan pioneer, who came to Washington to consult with Secretary Alger about methods for the relief of the destitution which he and others who comprehend the situation believe will overtake those who have crowded into the Klondike without adequate supplies, called on President McKinley today. He was presented by Secretary Alger. Accompanying them were R. H. Coffin and E. H. Bothsford, who are connected with a company in which Ladue is interested.

Mr. McKinley discussed the situation with Ladue, and appeared deeply interested in his suggestions for the relief of the Klondikers. Before leaving the White House, Mr. Ladue presented Mrs. McKinley with a half-ounce nugget of virgin gold. Secretary Alger also received a souvenir of an Alaskan nugget. Mr. Ladue left for the West today.

WEYLER WARS ON WOMEN.

Two Claiming American Citizenship Sent to Recojidas.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The United States will soon be called upon to investigate another outrage upon American citizenship perpetrated by Spanish officials in Havana. Last Saturday two refined women, citizens of the United States, were taken from their home in Jesus del Monte, a suburb of Havana, and after a long and wearisome detention in a precinct station, were carried to Recojidas, where they are now confined.

Dora Rosario Lapelra and her daughter, Amelia Lapelra y Lapelra, both claimed American citizenship when arrested, but notwithstanding report of the arrest has been received by Consul Springer from the Spanish officials. The charge against these two victims of Spanish brutality, now confined incommunicado in Recojidas, is that they were guilty of corresponding with relatives in the field. It is claimed by officials who made the arrest—Inspectors Queba and Martinez—that letters were found in the house from two sons of Senora Lapelra and the fiancé of Amelia. These three young men are operating with Aranguren in Havana Province.

GOMEZ FIRSH FOR BATTLE.

The Cuban General Prepares to Storm More Towns.

HAVANA, September 22, via Key West.—General Gomez is moving westward rapidly and gathering his troops as he comes. He is making extensive preparations for what is intended to be a final campaign of the war. Two campaigns will be inaugurated at the same time, having for a dividing line the Jaruco Moron torcha. Gomez will

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come westward, increasing his force as he moves until he reaches Havana Province, while Calixto Garcia will undertake to complete the conquest of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. Manzanillo, City of Santiago itself, Bayamo, Banos, Gilbara and Holguin are to be attacked and either captured or destroyed. A few important towns in Puerto Principe will also be threatened.

Gomez' inward march has been most active. He has marched through Santa Clara Province from north to south, organizing his forces. Last Saturday he moved to Las Cruces over the Roble road, a public thoroughfare, having united with him forces of Pancho Perez and Chuchio Monteguido, Brigadier of Santiago. The greatest consternation prevails among the Spanish in Remedios. Patrols have been doubled and every possible precaution has been taken against surprise by Gomez.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Wednesday was the Jewish feast of Yum Kippur.

Portraits enlarged from small photos at King Bros' art store.

L. B. Kerr's millinery department is now open. Ladies' own materials made up.

There is to be a mass-meeting of the anti-annexationists on Palace Square at 7 o'clock.

W. C. Achi filed a petition to the Supreme Court yesterday to practice law in all the courts.

The sale of the Cornwell premises, set for October 15th inst., has been postponed until further notice.

The engagement of Fred G. Snow and Miss Mary R. Hitchcock, eldest daughter of Judge Hitchcock, is announced.

In the case against Clara H. Banning and J. A. Magoon, Aswan filed a joinder in demurrer in the Circuit Court yesterday.

M. F. Scott et al. filed a motion of discontinuance in the Circuit Court yesterday of the case against E. N. Piliipo et al.

If arrangements can be made, Senator Morgan will have an opportunity to visit the Leper Settlement the last of the week.

Bruce Cartwright, trustee, et al. filed a demurrer to the bill of complaint of James R. Holt et al. in the Circuit Court yesterday.

The Young Men's Research Club will hold its first meeting of the season on Friday evening at 7:45 at the home of Rev. D. P. Birnie.

W. W. Dimond is displaying some handsome lamps in his Ewa window, and he is selling nickel-plated bicycle lamps for a dollar.

There is to be quite a change in the Police Station building. Over the stables is to be erected a large room, to be used as a barracks for the police.

It is understood that W. Q. Lackland, Vice-President and Manager of the Hollister Drug Company, has resigned and severed his connection with the company.

The U. S. B. D. Baseball Club has accepted the challenge of the C. S. Club to a game of baseball, to be played on the Makiki Baseball Grounds Saturday, October 16th.

In the High School building at 4 p. m. today, Mlle. Boegli will give the second in her course of lectures. The subject, as heretofore announced, is: "The Origin of German Literature."

The ladies of Central Union Church will welcome their friends at a thimble party on Friday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock. An entertainment will be provided, and the money collected will be used to meet a pledge to Kawaiahao Seminary.

On Saturday next the Sharpshooters' Company will indulge in its annual shoot for the company badge. The score made in this shoot will count also for the prize hammock, offered by Sergeant Elvin, who has charge of the military butts.

Barney Reynolds, the young Hawaiian lad who went to Stockton Business College, California, and while pursuing his studies became totally blind, is home again, and has recovered his sight to a great extent. He will soon return to the college. It is understood that Mr. Reynolds, on account of his very fine work with the pen, has been offered the professorship in penmanship in the Stockton Business College.

GROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

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The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

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For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

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Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

INFLUENCES AT WORK IN JAPAN

Modern Science and Civilization Are Destroying Much of Faith in the Old Doctrines.

TRUTHS COMMON TO ALL FAITHS

Has Christianity a Right to Interfere?

Missionary Effort Viewed in the Light of Its Ultimate Results.

(Concluded.)

But the human heart demands an object for worship. As the lungs demand air and the eyes light, so the heart of man born to sorrow, yet endowed with the divine image, demands to know not only himself, and whence he came and whither he goes, but also God. And this profound need which has been the source and mainspring of all the countless religions of the earth, first finds its complete and perfect satisfaction in the beings whom Christ has presented for our worship, the loving heavenly Father, of whom Christ is himself the supreme revelation. In presenting to the nations of the earth this loving and lovable God as the supreme and only object of worship, Christ provides a worthy substitute for all the objects of worship of the ethnic faiths, one which materialistic science can never destroy or supersede, one which fulfils and satisfies all the deepest longings and aspirations of every religious heart. Christ, therefore, does not in reality destroy, but rather fulfils the ethnic faiths in the gift of a worthy and adequate conception of God.

2. Christ further fulfils the old religions by ennobling their ethical ideals. The old faiths have not a little of genuine ethical teaching and effort. In the systematic statement of the details of man's various duties, both Confucianism and Buddhism are far more minute than Christianity. Confucius sums up the duties of life in what is called in Japan "go vin no michi," the way of the five relations; they are those of king and minister, father and son, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers and friends. I give a few striking sentences from Confucius: "Thou shalt rise up before a hoary head, and honor the face of an old man." "All that dwell between the four seas are brothers." "To be poor without mourning is difficult; to be rich without being proud is not easy." "Man is born for uprightness." "Do not unto others what you would not have them to do to you." A passage from the first book which boys learn at school may be fitly quoted here: Affection between father and son; concord between husband and wife; kindness on the part of the elder brother, and deference on the part of the younger; order between seniors and juniors; sincerity between friends and associates; respect on the part of the ruler, and loyalty on that of the minister; these are the ten righteous courses equally binding on all men."

Buddhist ethics are summed up in the "Holy Eight-fold Path," namely: Right belief, right aspiration, right speech, right conduct, right means of livelihood, right endeavor, right memory and right meditation.

I give a few gems also from Buddhism: "Hatred does not cease by at any time, hatred ceases by love; this is an old rule." "If a man conquer in battle a thousand times a thousand men, and if another conquer himself, he is the greatest of conquerors." "Cut down the whole forest of lust, not a single tree only."

The influence on the Japanese national character of these two systems of ethics has been enormous, and, on the whole, exceedingly beneficial. The keen sense of honor, though not always according to Western standards, the superb loyalty, the fearlessness, the dauntless courage, the universal knowledge of and compliance with the common rules of politeness and order, the comparatively high degree of culture and artistic taste even among the lowest classes of society, the quiet bearing and gentleness of voice and manner, and the uniform self-poise and modesty of the women and girls, all these with other characteristic traits are due in large measure to the rigid enforcement for hundreds of years of the ethical teachings of Confucius.

And yet despite the fact that gems of religious insight and moral worth such as I have cited may be found here and there in the immense dreary deserts of their sacred literatures, the actual religions of India and China and Japan are very defective. The gems surrounded by masses of scholastic pedantry and senseless superstition shed little light, give little inspiration. Buddhist ethics rest on profound pessimism and absolute skepticism. The aim of moral life is not righteousness, but nirvana, cessation of personal consciousness. The highest ideal is to do nothing, to do neither good nor evil; for either will produce "karma," desert, and this will necessitate continued existence, which is itself the greatest evil. Confucian ethics are wholly utilitarian and fatalistic. Not righteousness, but success, propriety and order in the family and in the state is what is taught and sought. The object of ethics is on the right of the superior and the duty of the inferior. Both the Confucian and the thoughtful Buddhist

are practically atheistic and fatalistic. The power of superior beings to help man is denied, though the existence of those beings is not utterly rejected. In spite, therefore, of all their noble teachings, the ethnic faiths have left still much undone. I cannot stop to picture the sad deficiencies, the heartlessness to human beings, the polygamy, the bastardy, the assassination for political ends and even for private, commended; the approval of suicide; the failure to teach the duties of superiors and the rights of inferiors; the tacit sanction of the sale of daughters and of infanticide; the failure to teach absolute purity for men as well as for women; the permission of divorce to the man for the most trivial reasons (divorces in Japan are as one to three marriages); marriage as a matter wholly of contract and not of affection or love; all these features and defects of Confucian and Buddhist ethics and practice indicate grave deficiencies, wherein they need to be filled out by Christian ideals and practices.

These, we know, are all based on the one fundamental principle of supreme love to the Heavenly Father and equal love to all his children, our brothers. Christian ethics are not legalistic, nor ritualistic, nor pessimistic, nor fatalistic, nor atheistic, nor do they rest on mere utility. The right and the true are not so by chance nor by fate, nor by mere might. Christian ethics raise to new meaning and power the old conceptions of marriage, home, father, mother, brother, sister, love, honor, chastity, man, labor, etc., which are all at bottom only truly conceived when ethically conceived in and through Christ. As a matter of history, these higher ethical conceptions of daily life have come from Christ.

3. But not only does Christ provide a new and worthy object of worship, and nobler ideals, but he also provides their sufficient theoretic foundation, the only foundation which can stand the test of this keen, skeptical, materialistic and scientific age. Whence came moral law? Why is right right, and wrong wrong? Are they merely matters of social custom? These are vital questions, recognized by many thoughtful Japanese. The rising generation in their progress we laud are refusing to sit longer at the feet of Confucius, a Chinaman, as well as because many of his teachings are wholly unsuited to the new industrial and democratic individual age. Neither Buddhism nor Confucianism furnish valid theoretic foundations for moral law. The thoughtful and earnest among Japanese educators and moralists are seriously searching for such foundations.

The present tendency among the educated is to take refuge in the Shinto doctrine of the divine descent of the imperial line, and the rest the authority of the moral law on the edict of the Emperor. Thus are the four and one-half million school children being taught today. Manifestly, however, this theory will no longer answer the national needs. Science will not long leave the divine descent of the royal house untouched. When the masses of the people come to realize that the emperor is only a man like the rest of us, they will demand some more conclusive answer than they now have to the question why a man must not steal, nor lie, nor kill. Moral law cannot ultimately exist in the mere ipse dixit of any man, nor on the mere might of the government. Only when moral law is traced back to its ultimate source in the final reality behind the phenomenal universe, to the character of God made known to us by Jesus Christ, only then will it secure full belief and loyal acceptance.

IV. Now it is the tracing back of the moral law to its source in the very character of God himself that insures the complete identification of religion and morals. According to the Christian conception, true religion is impossible if separated from the moral life. No murderer, no liar, no impure person, no oppressor of the poor, no one living only and wholly a selfish life, can be possibly counted a true Christian, or be thought fit to be able to render worship acceptable to God. No pagan religion identifies in its fullness, religion and morals. In Japan, as in ancient Greece and Rome, a man is no less a religious man and may with perfect acceptance worship the gods, who has transgressed all the moral laws. I can take you to a temple in Osaka where the harlots worship, and with good consciences pray the gods to prosper their business, and give thanks to the same with votive offerings.

But with the incoming tide of Christian thought and ideals this state of things is beginning to pass away. Moral life is beginning to be considered an essential element of genuine religion. In this identification of ethical with religious life consists the great fruitfulness and vitalizing power of the Christian faith which so peculiarly fits it to be the religion of a high civilization. It alone is able to grapple with the temptations civilization multiplies both in number and in destructive power; it alone can render the coming in to the orient of the western civilization a genuine blessing instead of a blasting curse. Even in Christendom civilization seems to be a curse to multitudes, how much more so in non-Christian lands?

V. Yet still further, Christ comes to Japan to fulfill the old religions by the gift of a larger conception of life, its purpose and aim. He brings to the world new methods and principles of worship. Among those who have more or less powerfully influenced the life of Christianity, we hear no more of the magical mechanical and the magical mechanical prayers. The prayer wheel

ceases to turn. The mystical syllables are no longer muttered. No longer are charms resorted to for compelling the help of the gods. No longer do young men seek to become holy by following the example of Buddha, who deserted his wife and infant child to seek for enlightenment and salvation. In place of all these forms and ceremonies comes a practical worship in which emphasis is placed on daily life. The essence of religion is no longer incense and service; not separation from the world, but a loving life in it. The religion of the realistic optimist, Christ, is substituted for that of the idealistic pessimist, Buddha.

VI. The great deficiency of all the ethnic religions, however, is not so much their lack of ideals, but of power; they have neither the doctrine nor the experience of the Holy Ghost, and consequently they know nothing of the repentance or conversion. Now these are pivotal in the attainment of the highest and noblest living, and even for the attainment and realization in actual life of the other ideals of the ethnic religions. In the gift, therefore, of the Holy Spirit, Christ, in a most vital respect, fulfils the native religions. He enables them to realize their own ideals. What the world needs today, heathen and Christian alike, is the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. But this comes from and through Christ, and from Christ alone.

I have spoken of the native religions of Japan as preparing the way for the coming of the Kingdom of Christ to the Japanese in the same way as the Jewish religion prepared the way for Christ's coming to the Hebrews of old. I wish to be clearly understood. The evidence is conclusive that the pre-Christian development of the ethnic religions, whatever the land or people, is not for a moment to be compared with the pre-Christian development of the Hebrew religion. God's providence over the Hebrew people, and his self-revelation to the Hebrew prophets, were unique. Nowhere among Buddhists or Confucianists, or Hindus or Parsees, or Greeks or Romans, with all their attainments, intellectual and ethical, do we find the idea of ethical monotheism. This was the great, the vital revelation to the Hebrew prophets. They saw that the Lord of all the earth is a righteous and impartial God; that history is not aimless, but rather that it is the working out of the plans of God in the establishment of his kingdom; that history has a profound moral meaning.

It was this perception that lifted the Hebrew above every other religion and made it unique. This was the peculiar preparation among the Jews for the coming of Jesus the Christ, which no other nation has ever had. On the revelation of a righteous God in history Jesus founded the still higher and more vitalizing revelation of this same God as a supreme loving father, with all its corollaries. It is the union of these two vitalizing ideas that today is lifting men and nations to higher planes of thought and life. It is this double revelation that has made men free in the truth, and which has accordingly made Christendom and its civilization. It is this same conception of God and his universe that Japan needs today for the sure foundations for her rapidly enlarging life. With her new development, new and deeper religious needs are arising. In Christ alone can they be supplied.

If all this is so, then we of Christian lands have a message for Japan and for all the orient of priceless value. Without it her own highest welfare is impossible. Indeed, it is already becoming manifest that the civilization of Christendom, with its intense industrialism and individualism, but without the Christian gospel and the Christian spirit, is a cruel curse to the peoples of the orient. It blasts and its blights. It multiplies temptation and crime, and sin. Science and civilization destroy superstition indeed, but they leave empty, aching hearts. They leave no object to worship. For materialism is alone possible to a highly developed but Christless civilization. It destroys belief and hope and comfort and peace. Christ and his truth are the only sufficient remedies for the evils of modern civilization. Christ fulfils all their noblest visions. In him they are learning to see Confucius and Mencius and Buddha transcended and idealized.

In Christ and his gospel, therefore, we who profess ourselves to be his disciples have a message which it is both our duty and privilege to proclaim to all, even to the most cultured of the classes of the orient; for we preach not destruction, but fulfillment. O, that all Christians might realize how vital is this gospel to the welfare both of individuals and of nations, and might with boundless enthusiasm both live it in its fullness themselves, and also take up the duty and the privilege of sending it speedily to all parts of this suffering, sin-cursed world.

It is indeed, as Christ said, "I came not to destroy, but to fulfill."

Trouble Over a Flag

LONDON, September 21.—A special dispatch from Milan says that a serious anti-clerical demonstration took place there last evening. A crowd of people hoisted an Italian flag over the cathedral, and the Archbishop ordered it to be removed, whereupon the mob marched to the Archbishop's house and behaved in such a threatening manner that a detachment of troops had to be called out in order to prevent further disorder.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic, and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Office

Desks

Latest patterns from the best makers in the United States, flat or roll top in polished oak and other hard woods.

No other dealer has the same assortment.

These goods came on the barkentine W. G. Irwin on Friday.

Handsome furniture for parlor or bedroom

received by the same vessel and offered at exceedingly low prices.

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TIMELY TOPICS

October 1, 1897.

THE GENERAL REPORT of rain throughout the Islands has relieved Stockholders of a heavy load of care.

Just how long this relief will last is another matter, and they should be prepared for a recurrence of the recent dry weather and not follow in the footsteps of the man who owned a house with a leaky roof and permitted it to remain so, giving as a reason that in dry weather no repairs were needed and when wet weather set in he could not mend it.

The superiority of the AERMOTOR over all other windmills is now universally admitted. We are not going to say a word about them, however, because we believe in the old saying: "By their fruit shall ye know them," and any one who has seen one of them at work will appreciate their value. All we have to say is that we have a new shipment of them in all sizes, i.e.: 8, 10, 12 and 16 feet, both geared and for pumping.

With the geared Aermotor you can lift water, grind corn, cut cane tops and run a lathe.

We have also Aermotor Stock Tanks. These Tanks never leak, and there are no mud-holes around them. They ship nested, and are just as sure to drive the wooden tank out of existence as the Aermotor was sure to drive the wooden windmill out at its advent. There are many reasons why this galvanized Tank is superior. It is light, ships nested, is easy to handle, requires no setting up, never leaks and does not dry and fall down if all the water gets out of it; but, of course, where the Aermotor is used, this need never happen, as it runs with so little wind that a dry tank is hardly known. These Tanks are 8 feet in length, width 30 inches, and capacity 5 barrels.

We have just sent a dozen of them to Honolulu and Kahuku Ranches.

For pumping we have the Gould & Krough Triple-Action Pumps in all sizes, and the Aermotor Siphon, Suction and Force Pump, exceedingly strong and heavy, and admitted throughout the United States to be the "beau ideal" of a pump. Call and inspect them at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Brushes That Are Brushes

We have just received the largest importation of fine HAIR, TOOTH, LATHER and CLOTHES BRUSHES ever brought to this country.

For the past century the finest bristle brushes have been made in France, and today France turns out more first-class brushes than all other countries together.

Come Today

The complaint about Tooth Brushes loosing their bristles is a daily occurrence, and we have striven to overcome that by purchasing a grade of brushes that will not wilt and soften. We feel quite confident that we have obtained a line of Brushes that will give entire satisfaction.

and Examine

When a customer learns that the dealer is anxious to give value for value, and that his interests are at all times considered in purchasing an article, he has thought wisely; and why not go one step farther and allow your dealer to advise you as to quality and choice? By doing so with us, your confidence will not be betrayed.

Our Stock

Standard goods in any line always command a good price. Dupont's Brushes are Standard, and in price are as low as many goods much inferior in quality.

In quality and cheapness, we have no hesitancy in saying that our goods will suit you.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

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—AGENTS—

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ship Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

COCOANUT CLUB

Meets for Tree Climbing
and Milk Drinking.A Lay Brother Reads an Original
Poem Dedicated to the
Cocoanut.

A meeting of the members of the Cocoanut Club was held on Friday last under a grove of trees which the "searcher" had reported to be productive of singularly fine liquor. The official Kahuna delivered an invocation to the cocoanut, in the native language, and the whole company repeated the ritual with its impressive cabalistic signs, copied from an inscription ordered five thousand years ago by Isis, to be placed on some cocoanut trees growing on the Nile.

After the calling of the roll, the President stated that the influence of the club was pervading the South. Through its kahuna it had secured the negotiation of the annexation treaty by Mr. McKinley, and if the Emperor of Japan drank the milk of the cocoanut recently sent to him, by the club, his ecstasies would be so keen he would take the immigration matter out of diplomacy and consent to every request of Hawaii. The club had, in four years, ascended from the first circle of mystical-psycho-supernaturalism, as applied to human actions, and was now climbing over the wall, he might say, of the ninth circle. All this was due to the improved quality of cocoanut milk, secured by the Club's methods. The graceful climbing of a tree was, as the world knew, the first requisite for membership. Many candidates had been rejected. Some heart-rending scenes had occurred, when men were refused admission, and so ended their life hopes. The prehensile strength of the feet, the power to wind the foot and toes around a tree was, he believed, the foundation-stone, the destructive feature of the Club's claim to be recognized as coming next to the British Association in scientific organizations. He had noticed the gradual increase in the prehensile strength of the feet of the members. It had been said by some people with flat feet that this was only a Club of apes. He felt sure that every member was with him, when he said that it was about time to revive the early ideals of the race, and in a spot where the cocoanut flourished man's feet should adapt themselves to the tree, rather than the tree should shorten itself, and lower its fruits to man. It had been discovered by a German psychologist and physiologist that the nerves of a prehensile foot went directly to the brain centres, and the greater the prehensile strength, the larger was the action of the brain. It was now well known that men who failed in life, either as statesmen, soldiers, sailors, or business men, were very deficient in prehensile strength. Wellington's feet were much longer than those of Napoleon. He hoped that President Homer, Prof. Scott and Prof. Richards would see the gross error of their ways and give this matter more consideration in fixing the status of boys. It was known that Darwin, before his death, wrote a paper on this subject, fully sustaining the views of the club, but it was chewed up by a favorite goat he was teaching to read, and he died before he could replace it. Wallace and Weissman had not agreed out of mere jealousy. (Here the tired members began to drink the milk of the cocoanut. The gurgling sound, united to that of the waves breaking on the near beach, produced a weird music, which the master of the club put into a score, which Prof. Berger will produce as the minut of the club.)

The member from Palolo rose and asked if he would be permitted to speak on the virtues of a deceased member, who had died "in the line of duty," that is, had fallen from a cocoanut tree.

The member from Kailhi objected. No one with sufficient prehensile strength could fall from a tree. As well eulogize a soldier who had killed himself in battle by pointing the butt of his gun at the enemy and then pulling the trigger with a string. It was simply suicide. Would President Dole be entitled to a tomb in Westminster Abbey if the Punahou boys drove out his government and established another Republic? The deceased member had fallen in his duty.

It was said that the deceased member, in his dying moments, during a delirium, had worked his feet on the bed post, as if it were a cocoanut tree. Why had he not worked them on the bed itself, and saved his own honor, and that of the club?

The eulogium was not permitted. The secretary said he had received a letter from a resident of Norfolk, Ireland, stating that he had discovered an absolute cure for alcoholic intemperance in the use of the milk of the cocoanuts from trees especially grown for that purpose. He would read it at the next meeting.

The poet of the club read the following poem, in the native language, the careful translation of which follows the original:

HE PULE NIU.

Eia kou niu la, e ke Akua!
Niu hiwa, niu lelo,
Niu haohao, niu o Walkiki.
Nohea ka niu?

No Wawau ka niu,
No Upolu ka niu,
No Kukulua o Kahiki ka niu.

Heaha ko loko?
He wai ko loko,
He momona ko loko,
He ono ko loko,
He kema ko loko,
He mona ko loko.

Kupu ka niu,
Kupu ke kanaka,
Kupu ka niu.

Pua ka wahine ul,
Hua ka niu,
Hua na keiki,
Na pulapula o ka aina.

Eia kou niu la, e ke Akua!
He niu aha kela?
He niu aloha,
He niu inu,
He niu ai,
He niu kema,
He niu mona.

Eia kou niu la, e ke Akua!
He niu aha kela?
He aha-niu hoo-hui-aupuni,
He aha-niu hoo-hui-aia,
Hoo-hui aku, hoo-hui mai.
E iho ana o luna,
E pii ana o lalo,
E hui ana na aina,
E ku ana na pala.

Pehea ka aha a kaua?
Ua maikai ka aha,
Aha-niu, aha-aloha,
Aha-hoo-hui-aupuni,
Aha-hoo-hui-aia.
Ua mau ka pono o ka niu,
Ua mau ka ea o ka aina.
Amama! Ua noa!

Honolulu, Sept. 17, 1897.

A COCOANUT PRAYER.

Here is a cocoanut for you, oh Akua!
A dark cocoanut, a yellow cocoanut,
A milk-cocoanut, a Walkiki cocoanut.
Whence came the cocoanut?
The cocoanut came from Wawau,
The cocoanut came from Upolu,
The cocoanut came from the pillars of Tahiti.

What has it within?
There is water within,
There is richness within,
There is sweetness within,
There is stanching of thirst within,
There is satisfying of hunger within.

The coco-palm grows,
The man grows,
The coco-palm blossoms,
The maid blossoms,
The coco-palm fruits,
The child bears fruit,
The offspring of the land.

Here is a cocoanut for you, oh Akua!
What is the purpose of this cocoanut?
It is a cocoanut of aloha,
It is a cocoanut to give drink,
It is a cocoanut to give food,
It is a cocoanut to quench thirst,
It is a cocoanut to satisfy hunger.

Here is a cocoanut for you, oh Akua!
What is the purpose of this cocoanut?
A mystic cord to unite governments,
A mystic cord to unite lands,
To weave a mutual bond.
'The high shall be made low,
The low shall be made high,
Countries shall be joined together,
The walls shall continue to stand.'

How does our charm work?
Our sacred aha works well,
Cord of coco-fibre, cord of affection,
Cord of annexation,
Binding together two nations.
The virtue of the cocoanut continues,
The life of the land remains.
The burden is lifted! We are free!

Honolulu, Sept. 17, 1897.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Reorganization of a Strong Political Body.

The American League has been reorganized, and stands today in rather better odor than in the early period of its history, when anybody with a white skin and a certificate of American naturalization could become a member. In those days the meetings were only semi-private and the public was occasionally enlightened of the doings of the body through the columns of the press.

But all this is changed now, and it is difficult for a reporter to get the particulars as it would be for a tenderfoot to find water in Death Valley. The aims of the League are the same today as when it was started, but more representative and fewer worthless men are taken in. This change was found necessary in 1895. Some of the members were found lacking in patriotism and stamina. At present there are about 300 "good men and true" in the League, all willing to talk or fight for annexation, and their enthusiasm in the cause is as strong as ever. Since the reorganization many of the expelled members have made application for reinstatement, but in nearly every instance they have been refused.

Just now the members meet in districts; not in general session, as formerly, and these district meetings are called by the order of the Central Committee. No one outside the committee and the members of the district organization are supposed to know when or where these meetings are held. Whatever action is taken in the district meeting is reported to the Central Committee for ratification. In this way the work is done quietly and effectively.

The League, in the event of annexation, hopes to be the strongest party in the political field, and will be Republican. Should annexation fail, it will be the strongest party anyhow, and still Republican.

CATHODE RAYS.

First Class Instrument in Use at Queen's Hospital.

Purveyor Eckhardt of the Queen's Hospital gave an exhibition of the X-ray yesterday to J. M. Vivas of the O. Luso, Ed. Norrie of the Independent and a reporter for the Advertiser, late yesterday afternoon.

Bones of the hand and arm and contents of a wooden box were plainly visible by means of the cathode ray. As a final test the press men were permitted to look at the purveyor's ribs and spinal column. They were found intact and normal.

The machine in size is known as a "six-inch spark," the electricity being furnished to several storage batteries by the Hawaiian Electric Company. During the test yesterday the current indicated 250 candle-power. When the

machine was first taken in the hospital the power was placed direct from the works to the machine, but this was found unsatisfactory, owing to fluctuations. Storage batteries were then put in and the result has been entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Eckhardt has two lamps nearly the same diameter, but one is more powerful than the other, and is used more particularly in complicated cases. It was this strong one that was used when the visitors looked through the black box and examined the vertebrae in Mr. Eckhardt's spinal column. With the glass of less strength the bones in the hand and arms were plainly visible, and as he moved his fingers the action of the joints could be clearly noticed.

Mr. Eckhardt showed the newspaper men how photographs were taken with the X-ray, and the method was in the nature of a revelation. So far he has used only an ordinary 8x10 Seed plate in a common holder, and the experiments have been highly satisfactory. In order that he may know whether the negative is a success and before going to the expense of having it developed he takes a sheet of black carbon paper and a piece of photographic bromide paper and places them in a thick envelope, so as to protect them from any ray of light which might come in through the windows. The cathode lamp is then adjusted so as to be in a horizontal position; the plate in the holder is placed directly under and about 12 inches from the lamp. On top of the holder he places the envelope containing the paper and the object to be photographed is placed on top. If the negative is a success the development of the bromide will show it.

There are a number of finished photographs in the hospital made by Mr. Eckhardt by means of the rays. They are remarkably clear and distinct, showing dislocations, fractures or malformations of the bones.

The machine was bought by the trustees of the hospital at an expense of \$440, and is used in the examination of fractures and dislocations. Outside physicians are permitted the use of the instrument at a nominal fee.

JAPANESE LABOR.

Att-mpt to Contract for 1,500
Fails—Large Number to Arrive.

Only three Japanese immigration companies are at present in the field to supply labor to the Hawaiian planters; that is, but three of them are getting orders. By a recent steamer from Japan Mr. Nakayama, at one time Japanese Inspector here, came over for the purpose of placing 1,500 laborers, but failed to succeed.

It seems that Nakayama represented a company that had received orders from parties in Brazil for that number of Japanese, and the men were recruited. About the time the men were ready to be shipped a cable was received by the company, announcing the failure of the parties ordering them. As the recruiting involved considerable expense, it was thought best to dispatch Mr. Nakayama to Honolulu to dispose of the men. But the scheme failed, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the company represented by him is not well known here.

Just now the Morioka and Hiroshima companies are recruiting most of the labor in Japan for shipment to Hawaii. It is said that one of these will send about 2,000 laborers here within the next four months. Their contracts will all be approved by the Government.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SANITATION AND HUMAN LIFE.

In a recent lecture on what sanitation has done for human life, Professor Brewer of Yale University said that no one doubts that human life has been prolonged by the application of science in the last 50 years. How much mathematically this amounts to

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scabby Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warms the system, it is the most delicate and effective of all blood purifiers. Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity. Its each-sufficient effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LINDSAY AND MIDLAND COGNAC CO. COMPANY, Limited, London, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

In years, in per cent, is an unanswerable question. We can never have the data in figures. Even if we had our vital statistics completed for that period men would differ as to the relative value of the several factors in this problem. Our great cities would not exist—they could not exist—without the aids of science. We have had the ancient Egyptians and Greek and Roman civilizations, which were pagan, and later Christian civilization, and all were powerless to convert practices. Between the epidemics that raged from time to time and the high death rate in the best years, the population of Europe as a whole probably scarcely increased at all for 1,000 or 1,200 years. This century came in without a single city in Christendom with 1,000,000 inhabitants. Paris in 1800 had but 548,000; London and the suburbs, in 1801, 864,845. The other great English cities had less than 100,000. Great cities could not endure then. First, the people could not be fed. Then, most of the population had to be fed and food produced within 20 miles of the place of consumption. Science has now made it possible to transport food half way round the globe and has discovered new methods of preservation as well. City population was not self-perpetuating. Man died off; the death rate was continually high and from time to time there was death by pestilence. Even where there were sewers

they were to drain the ground of water rather than to carry sewage. Now cities are made nearly as healthy as the country.—Mining and Scientific Press.

TO AID WANDERING WORKMEN.

At regular intervals on the leading Swiss thoroughfares refuges are provided where bona-fide workmen who are in search of employment can obtain a night's lodging, refreshments and whatever care they stand in need of, but beggars need not apply. During the first year of these refuges aid was extended to 10,659 travelers and refused to 1,432 unworthy applicants. The total expense of the society for 12 months was \$1,500, of which the State contributed 30 per cent, and the diminution in the number of vagabonds shows that the movement has prevented many indigent workers from drifting into the ranks of professional tramps. It is needless to contrast the advantages of such a system with that which takes it for granted that a man without work or money is necessarily a vagabond, and confines him among tramps and criminals until he loses his self-respect, and is ready when freed to become either thief or beggar on occasion serves.

It is computed that less than one-tenth of the arable land in Russia is under cultivation.

SLEEP
FOR
SKIN-TORTURED
BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.

EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
..... Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO..... Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd..... Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, M. I. Agents.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

See Life Insurance Company of Germany
Scottish Union and National Union.
Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,054,532.

1-Authorized Capital, £2,000,000	£2,000,000
2-Subscribed	2,750,000
3-Paid up Capital	687,500 0 0
4-Fire Funds	2,680,880 12 0
5-Life and Annuity Funds	9,066,189 28 8
	£12,954,532 14 8
Revenue Fire Branch	1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity	1,404,507 9 11
Branches	£1,981,286 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

Gener. Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COKE, Ltd.

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

AMONG THE PUPILS

Visitor at Kamehameha Tells of Life in the Schools.

AIM IS TOWARD HIGHER LIVING

Instruction Given in all Branches.

Principles of Hygiene Considered of Highest Importance to the Young.

The Kamehameha School opened in 1887 with room for 125 boys, to be increased to accommodations for 200, if necessary. These to be taught common school branches, useful knowledge and manual training. Since then there have been opened two other schools, one for Hawaiian boys of 6 to 12 and another for Hawaiian girls. All of these schools were endowed by the Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who left \$400,000 for this purpose, to which sum her philanthropic husband has added \$30,000, besides erecting four extensive buildings—Museum, Bishop Hall, Preparatory and the new chapel—the latter to hold 500 people. It is to be with stained glass windows, to have a church organ, etc., and to be ready for next Founder's Day, December 19th. All pupils are medically examined by the school physician, Dr. Day, and pronounced free from disease before they can be admitted to these schools.

At the Preparatory School are 60 little boys, who receive a careful home training, together with a common school education, to which has been added music, drawing, knife-work and modeling in clay. A Kamehameha Preparatory School boy has his daily bath, plain, wholesome food, plenty of clean clothing and is tenderly cared for when sick. He is obliged to work every day, to weed in the early morning, to make his bed, to set table, to clean and wash dishes, and to even sew a little.

The teaching at the Preparatory School is not only excellent in quality, but employs the best-known methods for developing the mind. A visit to a school room will enable one to see the interest a Hawaiian child takes in studying the habits of insects, which may be seen spinning their webs on bottles, caterpillars taking huge bites from a green leaf, etc. In all these schools you will find tables spread with white cloths and silver in use, which is of itself an education, an uplift from sitting on the floor eating out with the fingers. Hawaiian children are not only imitative, but show real ingenuity. They build charming little grass huts, make violins, guitars, etc., of bamboo; also, little caps covered with white cloth. The study of the Bible is carefully taught, while practical Christianity is illustrated by the kindness and unselfishness of the teachers.

The Preparatory School boys entering school at 6, often speaking but little English, and that of a poor sort, are ready at the age of 12 to enter the Manual School, where they encounter a new atmosphere of independence, governed by military discipline. Honor and respect follow a boy comparatively perfect in conduct and lessons. Corporal punishment does not exist here. He begins on second honor and may go up or down, up to first honor and be decorated with a ribbon, still higher to silver pin, which he will wear with much joy upon his coat flap, and which gains for him many privileges, not the least of these being the use of a little parlor called the silver-pin room. Third honor is in disgrace; third honor on parole means imprisonment in the boy's room.

To begin a day at Kamehameha one must arise bright and early, 5:30 a. m., when the work gangs start out with picks and shovels on their shoulders. They work on the farm, milk the cows, feed cattle, take charge of vegetable and flower gardens, cut down trees, saw wood, while others prepare breakfast, set tables, clean dormitory cottages and other buildings. At 7 o'clock the boys return to their rooms, which they put in order, ready for inspection of the teachers, which comes immediately after their breakfast, which is served by Kamehameha boys. The meals are all very simple, but of good quality. Now comes washing of dishes and putting in order of dining hall and pantry. At 8 o'clock Kamehameha Hospital is open for the care of sores, wounds, etc. There are always the Superintendent and three Hawaiian boys on duty at this time. The boys sew, one week at a time, in regular rotation, these being members of the sixth grade, or graduating class.

At 8:40 the bugle sounds for roll-call, when the boys stand in line to be inspected as to personal neatness in dress, etc., before marching to chapel for opening exercises. Recitations begin at 9 and continue until 12:15. The subjects taught are reading and phonetic spelling, the latter of great use to Hawaiians; elementary algebra and geometry; history, geography, drawing, in which all Hawaiians excel; literature and science, which includes botany, zoology, physiology and chemistry; science is taught through object lessons. There is also a post-graduate course of methods for normal class, Preparatory School being a good practice department. At 12:30 comes dinner. At 1:30 p. m. a whistle sounds which is obeyed by crowds of boys, grotesquely dressed in old cloths, with blue blouses and sometimes all felt hats, when on duty, merely recognize the well-known and students of the morning. From this time until 4:30 the boys will work in carpentry, shoemaking and painting, and in the afternoon, they will learn the use and

care of tools. Besides regular lessons in the elements of carpentry, forging, iron and wood-turning, the boys have made a fine iron gate, which guards the lower entrance to Kamehameha grounds, have made for school rooms, shops and gymnasium; can turn beautiful calash-shells. The table and large chair in the chapel were made in the three shops. In the printing shop the boys learn to set type and the use of printing press. Two papers are edited and printed at Kamehameha school. One, Handicraft, which contains original matter of teachers and pupils, the English of the latter being expressed in an amusingly foreign manner. The other paper is entitled Pacific Teacher. Blanks and programs of all kinds are printed here. The teacher in the tailor shop is a Hawaiian educated at Hampton School. Here is taught cutting and fitting of men's suits and undergarments.

All the Kamehameha uniforms are made here, as well as mosquito nets, bedding, table linen, etc. As all the Kamehameha Schools are lighted by electricity, the dynamo, engine, etc., must be carefully attended to. Wiring of buildings has been done by Hawaiian boys under their teachers. Pumping water from artesian well is also done. Thousands of dollars have been expended on the buildings and machinery of Kamehameha.

As an English visitor to the school exclaimed: "You would not see in all Europe a school so endowed and maintained through private philanthropy." Shops close at 4:30, after which are drill two days in the week, accompanied by the Kamehameha Band, discoursing lively music. Military system has done much for these boys in manliness. They are taught to drill by themselves, the boys being made officers for this purpose.

After supper, at 6:30, study hour begins, and at 9 o'clock the busy day is finished, the last sound at Kamehameha being "Taps." Sunday is a bright and cheery season. Sunday School, is taught by means of Blakeslee's system of Sunday school lessons, with often original methods of showing the history and geography of ancient days and places, and aids for impressing the beautiful lessons of the Bible. After Sunday School there is an intermission of three-quarters of an hour, when church begins. There is a choir of boy and girl voices, and the sermon is simple and practical. It is a pleasant sight, that of nearly 300 Hawaiian boys and girls in the chapel. Prayer meeting comes in the afternoon, as well as on Wednesday evening. There is a drill Sunday afternoon, and the day closes with singing of hymns and sometimes stereopticon illustration of Bible history and people.

Science is the gate to many branches of knowledge, and social and right living are reached through it, while observations upon animal and flower life lead the pupils to understand themselves, and from these they are made to understand why one's life must have social purity. After studies and experiments shown at Kamehameha of the action of the action of tobacco and alcohol upon body and mind, of inoculation, of the elements of foods and their effects, the Hawaiian can no longer sin from ignorance. Should not the idea of inoculation be made a public fact, in order that the people should understand the necessity of isolation? Vaccination, too, is considered barbarous, because the necessity for it is not understood. If in India, China and Japan simple ideas of contagion and contamination could be taught, whole nations might be saved.

The Hawaiians are subject to malarial fever, often of a typhoid nature, generally terminating fatally in native homes where hygiene and nursing are not understood, though the "Lomi-Lomi" is noted. Years ago, when measles and smallpox were epidemic in the Hawaiian Islands, hundreds of natives died from bathing in cold water. Hence the necessity for the teaching of this subject in schools. Hygiene and nursing are taught only during the last year of the school course, and emphasized by practice in the school hospital, which in its way is quite ample, a place of comfort to the sick, of practice to the well.

It is astonishing how skillful Hawaiian boys become as nurses. Many a fever, some of them dangerous, has been nursed to the end, and up to this time not a case has been lost, due to the nursing, as well as the medical attendance. Also in the last school year is given a course in civics or intelligent citizenship.

Christianity is impressed upon the pupil by talks. Practical Christianity soon shows itself in the lives of both teachers and pupils. It is also often necessary for the teachers to develop truthfulness and honesty.

This paper, though the result of a protracted visit to Kamehameha, has not yet mentioned the Kamehameha Girls' School. Here we shall be delighted with the commodious building and grounds and the happy faces of Hawaiian girls. By their appearance, you will know they are having an ideal home training. On Thursday afternoon you will find them ironing in the big laundry, looking radiant over the piles of snowy clothes, which you will consider with a critical eye, and find really beautifully ironed. They do the housework of this great establishment, cook and serve excellent meals, wash dishes and silver, do washing, ironing, sweeping, besides doing their regular school work. We will come another day to see their class-room work, which I hear is excellent, as they have exceptional teachers. Hawaiian girls are musical and some of them artistic. The girls also have a course in nursing and hygiene, with hospital practice in the case of Kamehameha small boys. They learn to cut, sew and fill their own dresses.

What will become of these boys and girls? The former find no difficulty in getting work in the trades and schools, but the girls are more restricted.

Of those school, with thoughtful methods and benevolent aims can furnish teachers, nurses, seamstresses and house workers, mechanics, and have a few hundred of these intelligent natives from ignorance, disease and misery, the mission of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop will not have been vain.

Can a new race arise from the Hawaiian, like a phoenix from its ashes, to minister to the true wants of Hawaii and to lighten the hearts of its foreign friends?

A Menace to Navigation.

The Examiner says: The old barge, Beaver of Portland that broke away from the tug Tonquin September 4th, about 10 miles south of Cape Blanco on the Oregon coast is rolling around somewhere in the Pacific Ocean with four tons of giant powder and a lot of spikes in her hold. She was sighted by the steamship Walla Walla on the morning of September 14th in latitude 41-39 north and longitude 124-41 west. The derelict then was directly in the track of the big passenger boats plying between here and northern ports. Should one of them crash into the Beaver some dark night, a parallel for the destruction of life that would result could not be found in maritime history.

A strong current which sweeps from northward to southwest may eventually drift the derelict ashore. But this is doubtful, as her position when last seen was so dangerous to passing craft that it is thought some catastrophe will result before she can be found or destroyed. The giant powder which composed the cargo was to be used for blasting in the mines on the Rogue river.

It was said that the Government would probably dispatch a vessel to search for and destroy this menace to navigation.

Project for Steamer Waialua.

There has been talk along the water front during the past few days of the project on the part of the owners of the schooner Waialua of turning that vessel into a steamer to ply between Waialua ports and Honolulu. This was seriously thought of on account of the guarantee of the trade of several Waialua people, should the Waialua make two trips a week.

It was learned that the O. R. & L. Co. had an engine and boiler which were not being used, and Messrs. Catton & Neil were given the work of negotiating for these and quoting price of putting the same into the schooner. The O. R. & L. Co. decided that they wanted the boiler and engine for themselves and so the project fell through.

The owners have given up the matter for the present, but it is just possible that should a fair opportunity present itself the Waialua will yet be a steamer.

WHARF AND WAVE.

It is understood now that the Kaimiloa will not be broken up, but will be refitted for trade.

Fifteen men were transferred from the Philadelphia before her departure—seven to the Bennington and eight to the Wheeling.

The Irmgard, in the morning, and the Alden Besse, in the afternoon, both sailed for San Francisco yesterday. It will be no race whatever, as the Irmgard is the fastest boat by far.

The Hawaiian bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson master, arrived in port Tuesday afternoon, having been 19 days on the voyage from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise for C. Brewer & Co.

The steamer Lehua of the Wilder Steamship Company, has received a complete overhauling, and will go to sea on her usual route today. Ben, at one time steward on the Mauna Loa, will go as chief steward of the Lehua.

The R. P. Rithet brought 16 head of fine horses from San Francisco. One was shot on the voyage down. The animal became unmanageable, jumped out of the stall, ran up and down the deck and met with such injuries as to make shooting necessary.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia got under way at 8:15 a. m. Tuesday. She flew her homeward-bound pennant, which on account of the lack of wind, received a wetting. Dr. Hessler spoke about making a small balloon to keep the end in the air upon entrance into San Francisco.

Twenty half-pound tins of opium, enclosed in a small box, were found far up forward, near the pump, on the R. P. Rithet yesterday morning by Inspector Manoha. No owner has been found. The opium is the best Hong Kong stuff, and is marked duty paid in San Francisco.

Charles Clark and Joseph Carces, two sailors from the R. P. Rithet, were arrested last night for riding bicycles without lights. It has been the habit of these men to practice on wheels around Brewer's wharf. They were called up with a round turn last night. Clark and Carces were bailed out by the master of the Rithet.

The last trip of the Irmgard to San Francisco was made in 23 days, the longest it has ever taken that swift packet. The quickest time to San Francisco was 10½ days and the quickest trip to Honolulu from the same port was 8½ days. This was really 8 days, but the Irmgard was forced to remain outside over night, thus making the half day.

The Claudine anchored off Koko Head at about 1:30 p. m. and a boat was sent ashore on the leeward side of that place. It is supposed that several stowaways were sent ashore. Captain Cameron had strict orders to search the ship thoroughly before reaching Molokai, and in case any should be found, to send them ashore in a boat.

The American bark Colusa, G. H. Ewart master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 61 days from Newcastle with a cargo of 1820 tons of coal consigned to order. She left Newcastle on July 31st and had a succession of light winds and calms. She had been in sight of the islands for several days but could not make port on account of the wind.

Captain Thompson of the R. P. Rithet is very glad to get back into port again. He has been absent for nearly three months, during which time several new boats were put into his packet and other repairs attended to. Captain Thompson reports catching a net speckling a four-toned eel and a three-toned schooner, both bound north.

The barkentine W. H. Diamond sailed for San Francisco on September 21st for this port with an assorted cargo. Among the principal exports were the

following: 7 pkgs electrical goods, 7 cylinders ammonia, 250 cs and 30 blbs salmon, 2 pkgs machinery, 3,396 lbs soda, 10,300 lbs manufactured tobacco, 5 pkgs hardware, 161,362 lbs barley, 500 lbs corn, 39,271 lbs bran, 16,567 lbs middlings, 17 bales dry goods, 103, 50 lbs bone meal, 1 cs oil, 4,612 lbs tams, 7 bales leather, 29 cts wheat, 25 cs canned goods, 725 lbs dried fruit, 350 bales hay, 2,535 lbs oats, 18 cs drugs, 1,031 gals wine, 11,130 lbs coke, 910 gals beer, 115 cs boots and shoes, 47,010 lbs rolled barley and 250 hogs.

Notice to Ship Captains.
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, Cruise.
U. S. Gunboat Wheeling, Sebree, San Francisco, October 3.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.)

Am. bk. Rufus E. Wood, Mac Lead, Nainabio, B. C., September 19.
Br. bk. Lebu, Sandison, Pisagua, Chile, September 21.
Am. schr. Charles R. Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, September 26.
Br. bk. Kosdusko, Rodd, Newcastle, September 26.
Ger. bk. J. C. Pfleger, Haaver, Liverpool, September 27.
Am. schr. Lyman D. Foster, Killman, Westport, N. Z., September 30.
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco, October 5.
Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, Newcastle, October 6.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco....Sept. 5
Schr. Spokane, Port Gamble....Oct. 8

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, October 5.
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday October 6.
Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, from Newcastle.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, October 7.
Stmr. Iwa, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, October 5.
U. S. S. Philadelphia, Dyer, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for ports on Kauai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuiahae.

Wednesday October 6.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, October 7.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, for Olowalu, Kula and Oolaka, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, October 5.—Julian Monsarrat, J. D. Paris, Ant. Fernandez, R. B. Hove, F. Stark, W. C. Achi and wife, Mrs. Lindsey and children, Mrs. Freidenberg, Wm. Letelwi, G. Amoy and 60 on deck.

Departures.

For Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, October 5.—Miss Lindsay, D. Conway, C. Rice, Deputy Sheriff Conery, Mrs. Flohr, O. Sorenson, Miss J. Lovell, C. Awa, Chung Sing, Mrs. C. Christian, Mrs. Christian, K. Hiraoka.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Helene, October 5.—C. B. Wells, Leon Lee and sister, Ah Naing and two children, W. I. Ball, T. F. McTigue, K. A. Bainbridge Bell, A. W. Cornells, Mrs. Hove, Mrs. F. G. Douse and infant, Miss Aki, Chun Dock and wife, W. L. Stanley, E. P. Dole, C. B. Dwight, Kam Duck, C. B. Reynolds, C. A. Doyle.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk. Alden Besse, October 7.—6,639 bags sugar, 1,980 bags rice, 24 bags coffee, shipped by Wm. G. Bain & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., M. Phillips & Co., Grinbaum & Co., Hyman Bros.; value, \$37,984.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, October 7.—19,837 bags sugar (2,241,220 pounds), valued at \$72,042; shipped by F. A. Schaefer & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. AND Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:
BELGICOct. 12	CITY OF PEKINGOct. 9
PERUOct. 22	CHINAOct. 23
RIO DE JANEIRONov. 9	BELGICNov. 6
GAELICNov. 19	COPTICNov. 25
DORICDec. 10	RIO DE JANEIRODec. 4
CHINADec. 19	CITY OF PEKINGDec. 25

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

SECOND DIVISION.

The Deputy Assessors of the Second Taxation Division will be at the following places on the dates mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting Property Taxes as provided by law:

WAILUKU DISTRICT:

Waihee, Monday, Oct. 4th, 1897.
Kahului, Wednesday, Oct. 6th, 1897.
Waiehu, Thursday, Oct. 7th, 1897.
Waikapu, Friday, Oct. 8th, 1897.
Upulakua, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Makana, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1897.
Wailuku, Monday, Nov. 1st to Monday, Nov. 15th, except Sundays.

MAKAWAO DISTRICT:

Keokea, Monday, Sept. 27th, 1897.
Pulehu, Monday, Oct. 4th, 1897.
Makawao, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Paia, Wednesday, Oct. 13th, and Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

HANA DISTRICT:

Hana Court House, Monday, Oct. 18th, 1897.
Keanae, Tuesday, Oct. 19th, 1897.
Mokae, Friday, Oct. 22d, 1897.
Kaupo, Monday, Oct. 25th, 1897.
Kipahulu, Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

LAHAINA DISTRICT:

Kahakuloa, Monday, Sept. 13th, 1897.
Olowalu, Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1897.
Lahaina, Friday, Sept. 17th, and Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

MOLOKAI DISTRICT:

Kamalo, Friday, Oct. 8th, 1897.
Kaunakakai, Saturday, Oct. 9th, 1897.
Halawa, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Pukoo, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1897.

LANAI DISTRICT:

Koele, Monday, Oct. 18th, 1897.

Ten per cent will be added to all property taxes remaining unpaid after November 15th, 1897.

Taxes amounting to more than Ten Dollars payable in gold.

The Delinquent List will be published on and after December 1st, 1897.

C. H. DICKEY,

1903-31F Assessor, Second Division.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MATHA N. SPENCER, Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased.

Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897.

1897-4F

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, September 6, 1897, the undersigned was appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of C. Lehmann of Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, by the Hon. E. G. Hitchcock, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, sitting in Chambers. And that, all persons having claims against the said C. Lehmann, bankrupt, must present the same at my office at Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., without delay.

W. S. WISE,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of C. Lehmann.

NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other Islands having turkey, chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price.

Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897.

4707-1f 1897-1f

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Hawaii and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday ..Oct. 12/Tuesday ...Nov. 23
FridayOct. 22/FridayDec. 3
Tuesday ...Nov. 2/Tuesday ...Dec. 14
*Friday ...Nov. 12/Thursday ...Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

FridayOct. 19/FridayNov. 30
TuesdayOct. 26/TuesdayDec. 10
FridayOct. 29/TuesdayDec. 21
TuesdayNov. 9/FridayDec. 31
FridayNov. 19

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. HELENE,

FREEMAN, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamakua and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGGITT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from